BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,063—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Pres
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber ..	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
B.L. ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	K. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	15th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4200	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th March 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle. Bombay, Feb. 22, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3 800	550	21st March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March 1890 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer rom Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway are from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of DUBLIN" 3267 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 12th April. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 24th February, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.

For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 9th March after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Sunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA" 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY 6th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1890. Agents.

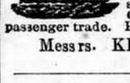
ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	17th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T. G. Knox	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1890.



S. S. "HINDOO," Class 100 A 1, 308 Horse Power nominal, steaming 15 knots per hour, is OPEN to Charter (if inducement offered) for passenger trade. Persons desirous should apply

Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Fort Bazaar Gate.

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PASSENGER SEASON,
1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
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FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA OMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These Teas are now being largely sold by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

Cash Price List.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty, from the Kousanie Gardens...	1 lb. pkts., per pkt...	Rs.	1 6
	2 ,, ,, ...	,,	2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	,,	6 12
SOUCHONG FINEST in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt...		,,	2 12
PEKOE FINEST in 2 ,, ,, ...		,,	3 0
HYSON YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt. ...		,,	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE FINEST, 1 lb. pkt. ...		,,	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt ...		,,	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 ,, ...		,,	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.		,,	0 10

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Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency :

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THERE being now very little doubt that this contagious affection has reached Bombay, we would draw attention to the following, which have been found most efficacious in PREVENTING and CUTTING SHORT this distressing complaint. They should be ready in every household:—

INFLUENZA DROPS (sixteen doses), Re. 1.

INFLUENZA SMELLING BOTTLE, easily carried about, and is used with great success as a preventive. Per bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
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FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated.	Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases."	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation.	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula.	Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation.	Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever.	Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above.	Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta,
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TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India : large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, ... per box of	100	1	12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw. ... ,,	100	1	12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw ... ,,	100	1	14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape ... ,,	100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ... ,,	100	1	14
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw ... ,,	100	2	4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped ... ,,	100	2	2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape ... ,,	100	3	0

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100 ...	3	8
,, ,, No. 2, ,, ,, ...	3	4
,, ,, No. 3, ,, ,, ...	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
THE BEST DISINFECTANT EVER INVENTED, CHEAP, NON-POISONOUS, RAPID AND EFFECTIVE,
OF AGREEABLE AROMA AND NON-CORROSIVE.
Per Bottle, As. 6 and 12. Special quotations for quantities to Municipalities, &c.

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THE REVISED RULES OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,
Including Steeple Chase and Hurdle Race Rules :
TOGETHER WITH
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All previous Editions of the above Rules are now cancelled.

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How to improve shooting in the ranks, by "Marksman," Re. 1.

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THORPE & Co.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double Heels and Toes.

SEND SIZE OF FOOT IN INCHES WHEN ORDERING.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a. Per doz.
Fine Brown Socks, for steamer wear	6 12
Ex. Superfine, double heels and toes	12 8
Neat Stripes, a large choice of all the newest patterns ...	13 8 to 18 8

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Neat Stripes with double heels and toes	23 8
Navy Blue Extra Fine, can be worn as a dress Sock ...	26 0

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Assorted Plain Colored Merino, a useful Sock	15 8
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Superfine Cashmere, colours, Maroon and Navy Blue	30 0

DRESS SOCKS.

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Black Spun Silk, silk embroidered	5 0
Pure Silk, silk embroidered, best quality	8 8 to 9 8
Pure Silk plain colors	10 8
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Plain Derby Ribbed Merino, Heather mixtures, fine ribbed tops ...	4 8
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Stout Hand-knitt ribbed Lambswool, in a variety of Heather mixtures	3 12
Do. do. superior quality	4 8

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CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

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THE BEST QUALITY RS. 9-4
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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

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KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

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SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,,	550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves ... ... ,,	00
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported ... ... ,,	725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,,	600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,,	700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,,	875
*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.	
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,,	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades. ... ... ,,	550
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SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case ... ... ,,	1,000

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TO-NIGHT, at 8-30 p.m.,

For the benefit of the Building Fund of the Wesleyan Military and Naval Church, Colaba,

ON THE

BEDOUINS OF THE DESERT;

OR

JUNGLE LIFE IN PALESTINE.

SCENE: An Encampment in the Desert.

Prince, Princess, and Group of Ishmaelites—Hagar and Ishmael—Wells—Gipsies—Banks of the Jordan—The Alarm—Locks of Hair—Mary Magdalene—Song of Solomon—Fashion—Fashion and the Sexes—Woman's Suffrage—On the War Path—Jael Killing Sisera—Deborah—Song of Miriam—Prophecy Fulfilled—War Cry—"The Sword of the Lord."—"Failing among Thieves"—Tourists—Hospitality—Anglo Visitors—Baking Cakes on the Hearth—Supper Scene—Evening in the Encampment: Coffee—Birds—Bedouin Love Songs—Chieftain and Tribe Asleep—The Outer Garment—Divination Seeking the Spear of Saul—Signaling—The Women's Tent—A Legend—Sunset—Call to Prayer—Prostration—Encampment on the March—Travelling Heavenward.

In giving this Lecture Miss VON FINKELSTEIN and the Ladies and Gentlemen who assist her are dressed in different

HOLY LAND COSTUMES, OBTAINED IN JERUSALEM, DAMASCUS, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.,

and the platform being fitted up with Tents, Furniture, Arms, Pictures and various Bedouin accessories, striking Living Pictures of some of the most interesting scenes in Bible History are presented.

English-speaking Mahomedans should not miss the opportunity of hearing the "Call to Prayer," &c.

THE ONLY TIME THIS SEASON!!!

Admission, Re. 1. | Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

From 5 to 7-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission: Tuesday Nights, 8 annas. Other Nights Re. 1. Every Evening, from 5 to 7-30, Admission: Tuesday, Re. 1. Other Evenings, 8 annas (unless otherwise advertised)

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SATURDAY FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY, from 10 to 12-30.

TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee. Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 annas.

EARLY MORNING SESSION

from 7 to 9 a.m.

Admission, 8 Annas. Skates free.

MONDAY, MARCH 3RD,

The greatest Race of the season. The Columbia Challenge Cup Race of one mile which is sure to prove an exciting event.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8TH,

From 8-15 to 10-30.

First, Children's Spectacular Fancy Dress Carnival. Admission and Skates free to Children in Fancy Costume. Each child taking part in the grand march, will receive a present. From 10-30 to 12 the general public will be allowed to skate and not before.

Great attractions will be provided FUN.—FUN for our little ones.

General Admission Adults Rs. 2.

Reserved Chairs, Re. 1 extra.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

and in the presence of

T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeomen of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

A LECTURE

WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, DHOBI TALAO.

By the Rev. CHARLES GORE, M.A., Oxford Principal of the Pusey Memorial House, Oxford, on the Education of the Human Race, on THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, at 5-30 p.m. open to all.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

SCHOOL OF ART, ESPLANADE.

INTENDING Exhibitors are reminded that no articles can be accepted after the 15th instant.

The Society will pay freight on specimens of work done BY THE WOMEN OF INDIA, and will receive them as a special case up to the 20th instant.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of (Rs. 35) Thirty-five per Share, for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1889 will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 20th of March, 1890at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27 Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose name appear on the Register on the 10th March 1890, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th March, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

લખ્મીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કુંપની.

f.c., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1890.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT of GOODS just received per P. & O. s. s. BRINDISI.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Patent Cigar, Cigarette and Tobacco "Conditioners;" Prize Medal G. B. D. Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette holders and Cases; Cigar Cutters; Ash Trays and Tobacco Jars.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

Demon Cameras; Bromide Opals; "Drop Shutters;" Dry Plates; Albumenized, Bromide and Sensitive Papers; Developing Lamps; Plate Washers; Scrap and Photographic Albums; Pinewood Printing Frames, Cloud Negatives and

WATSON'S "ACME" CAMERAS.

1-1 Plate, 10 by 8 and 12 by 10 sizes.

MISCELLANEOUS,

Morocco covered Piano Stools; Piano Insulators; Travelling Bath Tubs with cover and inner wicker Basket; Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs with Swivel Handles; Officers' "Service" Canteens; Luncheon Baskets; The "Wauzer" Family Cookers; Enamelled Iron Ware; Carpets; Playing Cards; Whist Markers; Real Down Pillows; Walking Sticks; and for

RACE MEETINGS,

Patent Telescopic Walking Sticks with powerful Field Glass in inner chamber.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 3RD MARCH,

TUESDAY, 4TH MARCH,

AND

THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH,

IN CONNECTION WITH LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR AND FETE,

Under the immediate Patronage of

H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY

AND

T. R. H. the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

THE

GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA

ENTITLED

"BLUE BEARD,

OR

FICKLE FATIMA AND THE FATAL KEY,'

BY

CAPT. E. A. P. HOBDAY, R. A.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Bluebeard	Mr W B Hickie, Bombay Fusiliers.
Shacabac	Sergt H Marks, A M D
Corporal Selim	Mr H Corbyn, R H A
Ali Sloper	Capt E A P Hobday, R A
Fatima	Miss Pottinger
Ann	Mr W T Buck, Durham L I
Azuwoz	Mr M Goring Jones, D L I
Standeezi	Mr R Massie, R A

BLUEBEARD'S LATE WIVES—

Mrs Maurice Lloyd
Mrs Reinold
Mrs Scannell
Miss Borradaile
Miss F Borradaile
Miss G Kirkham

GUARDS, SLAVES, ATTENDANTS, &c., &c.,

Bombr. Calvert, R H A	Corpl Victor, Bombay Fus	
Gunner Walker, R H A	Pte. Bull	"
Trumpeter Haynes, R H A	Power	"
Driver Bolton, R A	Graves	"
Driver Mitchel, R A	Tooley	"
Gunner Manly, R A	Bowles	"

ORCHESTRA.

String Band of the Durham Light Infantry by kind permission of Col. Lee and the Officers of the Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Healy.

NEW DRESSES!

NEW SCENERY! &c.

Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls and front row of Circle	...	Rs. 4
Dress Circles	...	" 3
Pit Stalls	...	" 2
Gallery and Bench Seats	...	" 1

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price the Gallery and Bench Seats.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTION FUND.

AN ACCOUNT having been OPENED with the BANK of BOMBAY, Subscribers to the Fund are requested to be good enough to send in the amount of their subscriptions direct to the Bank.

JOHN MARSHALL,

For self & Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st March, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 500 tons of TEAK SCANTLINGS in pieces, each 8 ft. 6" by 7" by 3".

Tenders must be made upon the Company's form, sealed and subscribed and lodged at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus not later than 1 p.m., (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

Specification and form of tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,

Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, 1st March, 1890.

SOUTHALL'S.

MOSQUITO CONES.

Each Box gives Twenty-four Quiet Nights' Rest.

A Cone burnt in the room a few minutes before going to bed will drive away and stupify all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY.

SQUIBB'S

DYSENTERY DROPS.

IF you mind to obtain immediate relief from this distressing and dangerous Disease, do not fail to try this Remedy. It is a prompt, positive, and unfailing Remedy for the cure of Chronic or Acute Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Looseness and Bowel-Complaints. When used according to directions it will give relief in two or three doses.

Price per Bottle 2s., or Re. 1-4.

TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AND AT

F. S. MADON & COMPANY,

MARKET, BOMBAY.

FEVER EPIDEMIC.

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC.

IS a most powerful and valuable remedy for the cure of Fever, Ague and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement caused by

MALARIA,

Such as Chill Fever, Dum Ague, Bilious, Remittent or Intermittent Fevers, and other Malarial Diseases.

A few doses give immediate Relief, and a full course is never known to fail in entirely curing the worst type of the Disease.

☞ It is the Specific also for INFLUENZA, worth trying at the present crisis.

Price per Bottle 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-8

TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND AT

F. S. MADON & COMPANY

MARKET, BOMBAY.

PRICES OF

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING.

No. 3.	22 by 17 by 16 in outside 15 by 10 by 9 in inside one drawer and shelf.	Rs. 214
No. 6.	24 by 18 by 18 in outside 17 by 11 by 11 in inside one drawer and shelf.	Rs. 249.
No. 10.	26 by 20 by 20 in outside 19 by 13 by 13 in inside one drawer and shelf.	Rs. 293.
No. 15.	28 by 22 by 21 in outside 21 by 15 by 14 in inside one drawer and shelf.	Rs. 338.
No. 20.	13 by 24 by 22 in outside 23 by 16 by 14 in inside two drawers and shelf.	Rs. 425.
No. 31.	38 by 26 by 23 in outside 30 by 18 by 15 in inside two drawers and two shelves, and two Distinct Locks.	Rs. 560.
No. 41.	33 by 29 by 21 in outside 25 by 21 by 13 in inside two drawers and one partition, double doors and two Distinct Locks	Rs. 650.
No. 43.	38 by 33 by 23 in outside 30 by 25 by 15 in inside two drawers and two partitions, double doors and two Distinct Locks.	Rs. 750.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

A SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the members of the above Club, under the patronage of

H. E. LORD REAY,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

On SATURDAY, the 8TH MARCH 1890.

ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE.

The closing time for all open events has been extended, to the 4th March.

Entries can be made to the Bath attendant or to the Honorary Secretary.

A. G. N. HIND,

Esplanade Hotel.

WANTED.

A GOOD CARDROOM OVERLOOKER for a mill upcountry. A really first class native or Parsee preferred. Good wages given.

ALSO

A COMPETENT FITTER to fit up a small mill with Asa Tees' Machinery (expected in April next).

Address J. D., care of Post Office, Bombay. (to await arrival)

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement dated the 20th February 1890, regarding a NEW SUPERINTENDENT WANTED for the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, it is hereby notified that the services of the person, who may be selected for the Post, will be engaged from the 1st of April instead of from 1st of May next, and that the latest date upto which applications for the appointment in question will be received is 15th March 1890.

By order

NARAYAN PANDURANG,

Secretary

D. S. I. and R. Institution.

NOTICE.

THE following CONTRACTS will be resold without cancelling the bids previously received.

For 1890-91.

1 REMOVAL OF SAND and CLAY in Thana and Kolaba Collectorates.

2 COLLECTION of ROAD TOLLS at Bandora from 1st June 1890 to 31st May 1891.

3 SUPPLY OF KANKAR (lime-stones) in Salsette and Mahim Talukas.

The sale will be held before the undersigned at Thana on the 10th instant at 1 p.m., subject to confirmation by the Collector of Thana.

KESHAVLAL H.

Huzur Deputy Collector,

Thana, 1st March, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of NARAYEN LUXUMONJEE, Morewalay of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GANPATROO CHINTOBA TATIA CHAPWALA the surviving Executor ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,

Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,

The 28th day of February 189.

Messrs. CHALK WALKER & SMETHAM

Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of administration with the will and Codicil annexed of NARBADABAI (widow of Narayan Lakshmanji—Morewalay) late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

SADASEW NARAYEN ANUNDRAO NARAYENJEE NANABHOY BALCRUSHNAJEE, the sons and Grandsons and legatees named in the will of the deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration with the will and codicil annexed.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,

Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,

The 28th day of Feb. 1890.

Messrs. CHALK WALKER, & SMETHAM,

Petitioner's Attorneys.

ART EXHIBITION.

AS the Exhibition is now closed, LOCAL EXHIBITORS are requested TO SEND for THEIR PICTURES at the Secretariat, on SATURDAY and SUNDAY and MONDAY.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS, TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs.; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

FOR SALE

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh supply of a pair of Horses, and single sets of English-made new Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

Two new handsome and light English-built Victorias, suitable for one or a pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Watson of Lowestoft; one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with a Brake.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

(The property of a gentleman proceeding to England shortly),

One English-built Canoe-Barouche, with Brake, by Rogers, and a pair of bay Waler Mares, well matched and go very well together, with a set of Brass-mounted Harness. Price Rs. 1,600.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. DECEMBER 1889—2s. 6d., contains:—Current Influences on Foreign Politics.—The Casket Letters and Mary Stuart. By John Skelton C. B., LL. D.—Lady Baby.—Winter Birds.—Lord John Russell.—Tibbie Shiel's in Yarrow. By John Stuart Blackie.—The Old Saloon.

A THOUSAND MILES ON AN ELEPHANT IN THE SHAN STATES By HOLT S. HALLETT, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. 8vo, with 8 Maps and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

A SONG OF HEROES. By JOHN STUART BLACKIE, Author of 'Scottish Song: Its Wealth, Wisdom, and Social Significance, &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

DR. HERMIONE. A NOVEL. By the Author of Lady Bluebeard,' 'Zit and Xoe,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

MASTER OF HIS FATE. By J. MACLAREN COBBAN, Author of 'The Cure of Souls,' 'Tinted Vapours,' &c. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

HINDU-KOH: WANDERINGS AND WILD SPORT ON AND BEYOND THE HIMALAYAS. By MAJOR-GENERAL DONALD MACINTYRE, V.C., F.R.G.S., late Prince of Wales' Own Goorkhas. Dedicated to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, 21s.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.' No. DCCCXLV. contains:—The Valley of the Shadow of Death. By Andrew Wilson.—A Cruise up the Yangtsze in 1858-59. By Admiral Sherard Osborn, &c., &c. Price 1s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

25 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " cholees.
10 cases white ground prints.
5 " lady prints.
4 " colour sarees.
10 " 10 doz. tins artichokes.
5 " 10 " " assorted fruits.
10 " 20 " " peppers.
5 " 10 " " peaches.
5 " 1 " " asparagus.
10 " 20 " kegs olives manzanilla.
1 manual fire-engine complete with suction and delivery hose.

On account and at the risk of Haje Moosa Sooleman Vaid—3 cases 60 dozen Turkish red caps.

By order of Mr. Omarsaid Sazba, a debt account and at the risk of Abdool Kadur Abdool Hoosein Moorga—

8 cases emerald green.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Sadick Hajee Hassum—

10 cases containing coatings, tweeds, fancy worsteds, cotton trousserings, Ceylon flannels, &c.

On account of the underwriters—

3 bales 72 pieces shakee drill.
1 " 18 " "
1 " " cords.

A few articles of furniture consisting of office tables, chairs, to with wire mattress, hatstand, couch, easy-chairs, clothes and cot-stand, hars-ess stands, filter &c.

On account of the concerned—

4 dozen and 1 quart eau de cologne in wicker bottles.
20 pints do. do. do.
4 dozen ½ pints do. do. do.
25 boxes eau de cologne.

On account of the concerned—

1 case 40 tins ½ lb. each colour "Eosine soluble" S. W damaged.

By order of the trustees of the late Dr. Moreshwar Janardhuna, and on account and at the risk of Hira Nackeen

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of black wood bedstead, chest of drawers, single cot, conversation couch, easy-chair, dressing table, chairs, pier glasses, pictures copper and brass utensils, globe lamps, &c.

AT 2 P M

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 " second-hand brougham.
1 handsome strong landau,
1 strong dog Waler.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

The well-known bungalow at Matheran known as the Byke, and situated near the Post-office.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD BENGALPORA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Fuchally Sankalchand the surviving trustee of the Sumandas-Jamat-Sulleymani and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Musuffaly Hussonally in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of January 1885, the undermentioned landed property viz.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, lying, and being on the western side of old Bengalpora Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi in the city of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12 and 13 and under new No. 14, 44 and 46 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4 land 429 standing in the name of Cassumobai Rahiman containing by admeasurement 191 square yards and five unths of a square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the house of Fakeer Sahib Bacca, on the south by the house of Diya Dhunjee, on the east by the said Bengalpora Street, and on the west by a sweeps passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 3, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Pearse and Co.'s shop, valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, fancy table ornaments, one folding harmonium, carpet, table lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Oowalia Tank Road, the very valuable and handsome Black and Teakwood substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, magnificent cabinets and drawing room suits, large size China and Japanese Jars, very old Brass Bedsteads, complete bedroom furniture almyras, fish bowl, a first rate Mahogany Grand Square Iandoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohne, a nearly new American organ by Cornish and Co. &c. the property of Bapoojee Hormusjee Mody Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 3, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,

APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH, MANGALORE, AND MARSEILLES TILES.

Messrs SHERIFF, SON and Co., are instructed by Messrs. NORRIE, MITCHELL and Co., (on account of whom it may concern) to sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 3rd March at the Auction Room in Apollo Street, Fort, the following tiles of 1st class quality made from Mangalore clay, and as used by Government Public Works Department, Railway Companies &c. &c.

50,000 Mangalore pattern.
50,000 French "
5,000 Marseilles "

To be sold in lots suitable to purchasers.

Samples are on view at Auction-room and stock in bulk at Cleveland Road, Worlee.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPROVED OIL GAS APPARATUS.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, on MONDAY, the 4th March, at 3 p.m., an improved oil gas apparatus, by which gas can be made, and which is suitable for lighting flour mills, ginning factories, workshops, &c., &c.

Gas will be prepared and lighted to show purchasers.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, March 3, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods twist &c.

4 cases white long cloth
2 " drills
5 " drill
3 " handkerchieves
5 cases colored velvet
5 bales grey T cloth
3 " grey shirtings
1 case roller blinds

On account of the concerned

50 boxes tin plates

12 cases sundry articles of various sorts.

AUCTION SALE OF H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S S. S. MALACCA.

By order of Messrs. ALLANA MUNJEE and Co., Agents for H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR, and on account and at the risk of the purchaser Mr. A. Adib, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Hammum Street, Fort, on Saturday the 8th inst. at 3-30 p.m.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. "Malacca" registered tons 1,044-62 and gross tons 1,708-89 as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour with all boats, riggings, sails tackles, &c.

For further particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned.

Intending purchasers can see the steamer on application to Messrs. Allana Munjee and Co., Maudvee, Khoja Mohla.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 3, 1890.

JUST ISSUED, Part IV. of Vol II., completing the AVI FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA and its dependencies, by James A. Murray, F. S., A. L., &c., Price Rs. 7. The complete work in 7 parts, Rs. 30, or in 2 Volumes full cloth Rs. 32. Apply at the EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla, Bombay.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

THE HUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton,

The most highly finished Machines in the Market.

THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.

Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.

Write for Price Lists to

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT

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HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery or Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.

Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

LOST

IN THE THEATRE AT THE FANCY FAIR.

A RED PLUSH HAND-BAG, containing a NOTE for Rs. 50 (number known) and a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES.

The finder will please send it to the undersigned.

H. M. PHIPSON,

Honorary Secretary, Lady Reay's Fund,

6, Apollo Street.

MR. WILSON T LIDBETTER is AUTHORISED TO SIGN for our firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

LIDBETTER & YOUNG.

Bombay, 25th February, 1890.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE days fixed for the Regatta are the 8, 10th and 12th of March, 1890. Detailed programmes may be had on application at the Club Office.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.

Honorar. Secretary.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME,

BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held in the LIBRARY of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 6th March 1890, at 5 o'clock p.m. Subscribers and those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,

Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have REMOVED from THIS DAY our OFFICES from No. 9, Marine Street to Block No. 44, Elphinstone Circle, Second Floor, opposite the Custom House.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents,

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld.,

City of Glasgow Life Assurance Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1890.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February 1890, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December 1889, has been declared payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 17th March 1890, to Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 24th February 1890, on production of their share certificates.

By order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 26th February, 1890.

KWONG SANG LOONG,

DEALER in China curiosities of different kinds, Fancy Fans, best China Teas, Gold and Silver ornaments especially made in China, guaranteed of pure silver and eighteen ct. gold, good Manilla Cigars, and other sundries, with moderate prices, worth seeing and presenting, good Silk Handkerchiefs with embroidery work, and best Silk Piece-goods, &c. &c, Nos. 398-400, out Fort, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DINSHAW MERWANJEE ARIA, FAKEERJEE JAMSHEDJI ARIA, SHAWAKSHA JAMSHEDJEE ARIA and SHIRINBAI JAMSHEDJEE ARIA have contracted to sell their property described in the schedule hereto annexed. Any person having an claim in or against the said property by way inheritance or otherwise is required to make the same known to the undersigned within four-teen days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived, and the purchase will be completed.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece of land admeasuring 529 square yards, Pension and Tax No 21, and Municipal No. 773, and bounded on the West by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the East by the property of Ardesir Eduljee Chinay, on the North by a passage leaving to Jamboolwadi Lane, and on the South by the property of Dhunjeebhai Framji Billimoria.—Dated this 1st March 1890.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE and DINSHAW.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of High Pressure condensing Corliss Valve Engines 70 nominal H. P., of Hicks Hargreaves' make, Diameter of Cylinder 21" stroke 4," now working in the Sonardeas Mill, Byculla Flats.

The Engines can be seen working in the Mill, and particulars obtained, on application to

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપની.

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,

3, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pashmina Cloth, Pashmina Embroidery on Pashmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.

Merchants and Manufacturers.

Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

ACCELERATED SERVICE OF TRAINS

BETWEEN

POONA AND BANGALORE.

ON and after 1st March the train service from Poona (Ghorpoorie Station) to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa* will be as under, viz:—

Stations.	Time.	Fares from Poona. 1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	a.
Poona ..... D	20-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ..... D	11-23	15	5	0	7	11	0	3	3	0
Hubli ..... D	18-25	20	14	0	10	7	0	4	6	0
Bangalore ... A	1-16	30	2	0	19	10	0	8	2	0
Bangalore ... D	13-56	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0
Mysore ..... A	20-8									

Stations.	Time.	Fares from Mysore. 1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Mysore ..... D	7-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ... A	13-44	5	6	0	2	11	0	1	2	
Bangalore ... D	14-12									
Hubli ..... D	9-35	23	10	0	11	14	0	4	15	0
Belgaum ..... D	15-52	29	3	0	14	10	0	6	1	6
Poona ..... A	7-41	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

The Southern Mahratta Railway is now the shortest, cheapest, and quickest route for passengers travelling from Bombay and Poona to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa*.

For the present passengers travelling from or to Bombay by this route should book to Poona, and drive about one mile between the Southern Mahratta Railway station at Ghorpoorie, Poona, and the G. I. P. Company's station there. Arrangements will shortly be completed by means of which the S.M.R. trains will run into the G. I. P. station at Poona, and passengers will be booked through between stations on the two Railways.

JAMES CRAIK.

Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 20th February 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF THE PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE FROM POONA TO BOMBAY.

THE public are hereby informed that on and after THURSDAY next, the Sixth of March, until further notice, the Up Passenger Train which now leaves Poona daily at ten in the morning will leave instead at nine in the morning, and will arrive at the VICTORIA TERMINUS at 3-30 p.m., instead of at 4-30 p.m.

This Train will stop at the same stations as the present Train stops at.

2. And in consequence of this alteration, the following Trains will be slightly altered from the same date, until further notice, namely:—

FIRST.—The

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporat on	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar I.	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Bombay Cotton Brewl's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	140
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
Fort	400	250	...	...	180
French ..	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	300	500	all	50	525
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	41
Mahamadpura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld.	290	450	457	45	4 5
Mercantile	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	425
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	510
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	882
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	325
Sasoon	500	500	50	120	200
Sind and Panjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	570

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	270
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Nil.	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	25	500
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	701
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	50	500	25	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	400
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. ewraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	12½	245
Khandeish	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	3	570
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	140
Madras United.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	785
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,090
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	5	90
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	575
People of India.	5,725	625	625	10	305
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Prince of Wales	743	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Sassoon	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sholapore Mills.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Southern India.	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	15	130
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	265
Syadesh Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Victoria Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Western India.	650	1,000	1,000	25	300
Queen Mills.	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	475
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	685
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,080
	600	500	500	25	525

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	60	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	660
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,050
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	765
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	90
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co.Ld.	500	100	4	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	90
Napier HotelCo	300	100	100	13 p.c.	75
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	210
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	120	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c 2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c 420

It is observed by an American essayist that it is no longer a custom to crown heroes with laurel. The new fashion is to raise a testimonial fund of one hundred thousand dollars. In some quarters it is believed that it was the liberal pension allowed by the new Brazilian Government to Dom Pedro that induced that much respected Emperor to "blink" at the profane handling of the doctrine of Divine right. But the most startling evidence of the prevalence of the pecuniary *quid pro quo*, if it can be trusted, is the report that a millionaire in New York has tendered the Sultan of Turkey one hundred thousand dollars cash if he will embrace Christianity. A little Christian kindness in the government of Crete would clearly not be dear at the money.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Champion Meeting.
Archer and Co.'s Settling at Great Western Hotel, from 10 to 5.
Novelty Theatre, "Blue Beard."
Lecture by Miss Von Finkelstein, 8-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Asia (s), from Calcutta; and Dragoman (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Bisagno (s) and Peninsular (s), from China, &c.; Kerbella (s), London; Kohinur (s), Calcutta; and Nedjed (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—Sculptor (s), for Aden, Massowa, &c.; Indrani (s), Marseilles; Nizam (s), China, &c.; Busheer (s), Marmagoa, &c.; Bancoora (s), Calcutta; and Imperatrix (s), Trieste, &c. Yesterday:—Rannoch (s), for London; and Inishowen Head (s), Dunkirk.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—H. M.'s 12th Regt. N. I. arrived here on Friday night from Ahmedabad, and encamped in tents on the Kennedy Sea Face.

LOST.—Mrs. Pottinger reports having lost at the Fancy Fair on Friday last, a red plush purse, containing a currency note for Rs. 50, and a pair of gold spectacles.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Maharanajee Sheer, C. I. E., the Thakore Saheb of Limree, arrived here on Friday, accompanied by twenty followers, and took up his residence in the Vurjeevundass Mahdavdass Dhurumsala, at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The students of the College and other young men who are members of the Society, hold weekly meetings, at which they read essays on various subjects. One of such meetings was held last Saturday, when Mr. A. G. Ginwalla, Professor of Sanskrit, presided. Mr. Narayen Goonajee Welinkar read a lecture on "Patriotism."

THE THREE CARDS TRICK.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court, Kaloo Oomerkhan, a weaver, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with being found early that morning gaming with three cards in a public thoroughfare at Cammateepoora. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and fined Rs. 5, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a woman, named Ameena, aged 28 years. Deceased was cooking a meal when her clothes accidentally caught fire. She was very severely burnt all over her body, and died early on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

BURGLARY AT BAPOO HAJAM MOHLA.—Fakeer Hasson Goolam Mohideen, residing on the second floor of a house at Bapoo Hajam Mohla, reports that during his absence on Friday last, between 6 and 9 p.m., his room was broken into and property consisting of currency notes and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 659, stolen from a cupboard.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-30:—

Overture.....The Barber of Seville.....Rossini
Valse .....Amoretten Tanze.....Gung'l.
Serenade.....Morgen Standchen .....Schubert.
Valse .....Pres de Toi .....Waldteufel.
Selection.....The Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan.
Polka .....Jus Centrum.....Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Morgue, Cammatteepoora, respecting the death of Nutha Suddoo, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer, and lived in a chawl at Funneswady. He had been suffering from fever for the last 6 or 7 days. On Thursday morning he became delirious, and about ten o'clock he was missing. On Friday his dead body was found floating in the sea opposite the Marine Lines station. The verdict was that the death of Nutha Suddoo was caused by his drowning himself in the sea while under the delirium of fever.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Cobb brought up on remand and charged Michael D' Souza, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, before Mr P. Ryan, with being found loitering by night at Cammateepoora 12th Street, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself. The accused was called upon to furnish a surety in a sum of Rs. 200 for his future good behaviour, and as he was unable to do so, he was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

M. AND MADAME MAJERONI IN BOMBAY.—Some time ago, it will be remembered, an announcement was made that M. and Madame Majeroni had arrived in Bombay, and were likely to give an entertainment in one of the theatres; but the idea had to be abandoned, owing to the sudden and serious illness of the lady. Now we learn, under the careful attention of Dr. O. J. Currie, Madame Majeroni has got over the worst stage of her malady. She is approaching convalescence, and there is a probability of our hearing those famous artistes ere the time comes for their departure from the city.

A SINGING GIRL'S QUARREL.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, a singing girl by name Kaemia, residing at Khetwady, prosecuted her next door neighbour, a professional rival named Khatija, for assault and criminal intimidation. Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence. During the inquiry it was elicited that the alleged discord between the parties was entirely due to professional jealousies. His Worship, in disposing of the case with a warning, gave the parties some wholesome advice, remarking that two singing birds should always live in peace.

ASSAULT BY A MARWARREE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a Marwarree named Sudja Megjee, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting Gunput Dajee on the 7th ultimo, at Parel Road. The complainant, who is a mill hand, on the date in question about noon, was standing at the gate of his mill on Parel Road, where he was smoking. The accused was there near the same gate, when the boys of the mill commenced joking with the accused, on which he, Sudja Megjee, became angry and threw a stone, which struck the complainant, Gunput Dajee, on the mouth, knocking out four of his front teeth and bruising his lip. Sudja Megjee, on seeing the injury he had caused to Gunput, ran away, but he was pursued and arrested by one of Gunput's companions, and handed over to the police. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30, Rs. 25 of the fine if recovered, being ordered to be paid Gunput Dajee as compensation.

A SUITOR DRAWING A KNIFE IN THE HIGH COURT.—In the Appeal Court, in which the Chief Justice was sitting with Mr. Justice Scott, on Friday last, a Hindu, who was not represented by any professional gentleman, complained to the judges in the vernacular, which they did not understand, that injustice was done him everywhere; that in the zillah injustice was done him in two courts; and that even in this the highest tribunal justice was denied him. "Rather than suffer such injustice," he said, "it was better to die." So saying, he drew out a knife, showing it to the judges, and attempted to pass it across his throat, but he was instantly seized by the court crier and sepoys, who appeased him. The Chief Justice told him that he should send him a petition stating what and how injustice had been done him, and that he should have a little patience. The sepoys then removed him out of the court. It appears the man had a decree passed against him in a zillah court, which was confirmed on appeal; and he had presented an appeal to the High Court.

MISS FINKELSTEIN IN BOMBAY.—As will be seen from an advertisement, Miss M. von Finkelstein will deliver one of her interesting lectures in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the building fund of the Bombay Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church. It would appear from her prospectus that Miss Finkelstein, who is of Slavonic parentage, was born and brought up in the City of Jerusalem, where her father—a Russian political exile—was for many years a prosperous merchant. He gave a good education to his daughter, who speaks English, French, German, Russian, Arabic, and several Oriental dialect. Having lived in Palestine and Syria till she was nearly twenty years of age, Miss von Finkelstein is thoroughly familiar with the manners and customs of the various races which inhabit these countries; and as the lecturer and the ladies and gentlemen who assist her, are dressed in Oriental costumes, and the lectures are further illustrated by tents, furniture, pictures, and other household accessories, she reproduces on the platform accurate and picturesque representations of some of the most interesting scenes in Bible history. Gifted with a fine presence, a pleasing manner, and a powerful bell-like voice, Miss von Finkelstein tells the story of "The Land and the Book" in a style which completely enchains the attention of her hearers; whilst the fresh light which she throws upon many of the parables of our Lord and other portions of Scripture, gives them a new and forcible meaning. To-night's lecture is the only one Miss von Finkelstein will deliver in Bombay, and considering the object to which the proceeds will be devoted, it is hoped the Town Hall will be filled.

"THE EVOLUTION OF JUDAISM."

THE lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute by the Rabbi, Rev. Dr. A. Rosenspitz, late of Kolozsvar, Hungary, for the benefit of the Subodha Prakashaka Samaj, was delivered under the chairmanship of Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., before a gathering of about three hundred of the Beni-Israel, and a great many Buddhists, Parsees, Brahmins, and Mahomedans, all of whom listened for more than an hour with unbroken interest and attention to the eloquent utterances of the learned lecturer, who was several times interrupted by outbursts of applause. He said that Judaism was unlike any of the thousand existing religions, and that its main object was the establishment of peace on earth, which he maintained on the authority of Talmud Tract Guttin, p. 59 and Sanhedrin, p. 99. Judaism, he said, consisted originally of 613 commandments, of which 365 were prohibitory and 248 commandatory. These were, however, long ago curtailed, and according to Rabbi Simlai, in Tract Maccoth, pp. 24 and 72, the 15th Psalm, the 15th verse of the 33 chapter of Isaiah, the 8th verse of the 6th chapter of Mica and the 4th verse of the 5th chapter of Amos, contained all the essential duties and doctrines of Judaism. The lecturer said that the English language was in many points analogous to the Hebrew, the former consisting of all modern, the others of all ancient languages, and that both have the best and sweetest word in the fund of language of the human tongue for designating the "Deity, *viz.*, "God" from "good" or "goodness" Godliness, goodliness, while in Hebrew the designation was simply "Hatob," goodness. The Rabbi compared modern London to the ancient Babylon, and related a Midrash legend, in which the genius of religion appeared in the shape of a young woman, with a lighted torch and a bucket of water to burn up paradise and quench the fires of hell, that no one should be pious and religious for the sake of rewards, and no one should abstain from sin merely for fear of eternal punishment. The chief duty of an Israelite being, under all circumstances, *to love goodness and shun wickedness*, for such is the will of God. The lecturer enjoined the young men of the Beni-Israel to work and strive hard to adorn their brows with the triple crown of wisdom, priesthood, and manliness, and thus to *behold, remember, and do* the commandments of the Eternal. At the close of the lecture the chairman, as well as the able lecturer, received, the sincere thanks of the Subodha Prakashaka Samaj, and of all who were present for the interesting, edifying, and instructive intellectual treat they received.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

711-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ebrahim Haji Jakeria vs Haji Abdul Latiff Balladina and another.
723-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Premji Jetha vs Runchordas Dharsey and others.
724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorji Vussonji vs Somalles Salla Mahomed Hoosen.
725-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Haji Abdul Lutiff Hajiani vs Haji Harroon Alli.
To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.
597-89—Balkrishna and D—Krishnanath Narayen and another vs Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G, and B and D.
Petition.

In the matter of the Trustees' and Mortgagee's Power's Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Trusts of the settlement of Michael McCarthy deceased—Roughton and B for petitioner, Charles McCarthy.
Postponed Long Causes.

377-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jose Tarregrossa Barguez vs Pragji Heerji and others—Payne, G and S.
179-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Narotum Crutnaji vs Bhugwandas Samuldas and others—Pestonji and R.
494-89—Balk and D—Gungaji Kakoo Gudday vs Kurson Jivan and others—T A Bland.
147-89—Shamrao P, for pauper—Hawabebee vs Shaik Mulung Shaik Oosman and others.
531-88—Little, S, F and N—Bomonji Muncherji Mody vs The M M Mody and Co. and another—Pestonji and R, and C, L and O.
229-89—Payne, G and S—Dhunji Kessowji vs Dhunbai alias Sundrabai and others—Little, S, F and N, and T D and C.
Defended New Long Causes.
669-89—Little, S, F and N—Ramji Ludha and others vs Assur Veerji and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and N and H.
710-89—Payne, G and S—Aga Mahomed Tucker, etc. vs Govindram Girdharidas—Conroy and B.
713-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Rustomji Farmji Commissariatwalla vs Banubai—Nnu and H.
716-89—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool Hoosen Noor Mahomed vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Crawford, B, B and B.
717-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs Zanabai and another—Wadia and G.
719-89—Crawford, B, B and B—The Bank of Bengal vs Ghunshamdas Jaigopaldas—Jefferson, B, D and K.

VISITORS' LIST.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr E Guillet, Karachi
a Mr and Mrs A Sohnare, Quetta
a Lieut R F Ellis, RA, Kirkee
Mr and Mrs H Farrington, Calcutta
a Mr R Douglas, P W D, Patiala
Mr E Keventer, N-W P
a Lieut N C Palmer, R N, N-W P
a Mrs E Hight, Poona
a Mr & Mrs F O Stephens, Poona
a Col F H Jackson, Baroda
Mr and Mrs J M Tainsh, London
a Col and Mrs T Graham, RA, London
a Miss Graham, London
a Mrs N Chamberlain, London
a Mrs C Brown, London
Mr C Rivalland, London
a Maj J A Ferguson, Rifle Brig, London
Mr G M Urquhart, CS, London
a Miss Kitchner, London
a Mrs Baynham, London
Rev J Johnston, Madras
Capt G E Turner, Perim
Mr and Mrs G W Vidal, CS, Bulsar
Mrs L Wills, Amravati
Mr E Petter, N W P
Capt W B Marshall, England
a Mr and Mrs Riekie, Calcutta.
Mr A M Jacob, Calcutta
a Rev and Mrs R Langford, Muttra.
a Mrs A C Bigg-Wither, Quetta,
Mr C Schmid, Bellary
Mr J D McL Watters, England
Mr W Crawley, Castlerock
a Col Macdonald, Delhi
Mr G Richardson, Bijapur
a Maj and Mrs A Radford, RA, England
Mr Radford, Jr, England
Rev T Bucher, Basil
Mrs Maxwell, England
a Mrs A Will, England
Capt Moore, England
Major L R Dowdall, Dur Light Infantry, Poona
Mr H Will, Amravati
Mr C Mertens, Sr, Bombay
Mr F H Mertens, Jr, Bombay
Mr and Mrs E Mayeroni, Bombay
Mr H Schwer, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
Mr G W Bake, Bombay
Dr and Mrs B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr A Yunkerstoff, Bombay
Lieut H Stileman, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J G Mills, Bombay
Mr T Walker, Bombay
Mr A Conley, Bombay
Mr B Schnabel, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, Bombay
Mr J M Heyn, Bombay
Mr C Flor, Bombay
Mr W S Jacob, Bombay
Mr I Nicholas, Bombay
a Mrs J Fluerie, Bombay
a Miss Fluerie, Bombay
a Mr H Smith, Bombay
Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay
Mr N Laski, Bombay
M W Fleming, Bombay
Mr I O'Flaherty, Bombay
Mr R W R Birch, Bombay
Mr H Hawkins, Bombay
Dr F Burns, Bombay
a Mr G De Bildt, Bombay
Mr I Howman, Bombay
a Mr F G Thompson, Bombay
Mr B Espansee, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs G Robinson, Burma
a Col and Mrs Mander, Poona
a Mr W Targett, Calcutta
a Mr J W Hensley, M P.
Mr G Gibbs, Madras

Resident left during the week marked (*a*) thus.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexio, soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

THE fifteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandrawandas Pershotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their fifteenth annual report of the working of the company's presses at the different stations. From the balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss annexed hereto, for the year ending 30th September, 1889, it will appear that the net profit made by the company for the year under report, including Rs. 12,839-4-1, brought forward from the last year's account, amounts to Rs. 48,515-9 Very low pressing rates have to be kept at Jalgaon, where we are working under strong competition with other press companies there. The directors propose to divide the profits as under: To pay a dividend for the year at the rate of Rs. 125 per share which will absorb Rs. 43,500; to bonus to company's employes, Rs. 3,500; to balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 1,515-9;—total Rs. 48,515-9. The directors have also written off a large sum this year towards the reduction of cost of the old property transferred from the late East India Press Company, which now stands at Rs. 75,000. The directors have to record with deep regret the death of Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna, one of their colleagues on the board, and whose long connection with the board as one of their directors was very valuable. To fill this vacancy they have therefore, appointed Mr. Gordhandas Cursondas and the shareholders are requested to confirm this appointment. Mr. Goculdas Narronjee retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint their auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 125 per share was declared, payable on and after the 4th instant; while Rs. 3,500 were to be paid as a bonus to the company's employes, and Rs. 1,515-9 were carried to next year's account Mr. Goculdas Narronjee was re-elected a director. The appointment of Mr. Gordhandas Cursondas made by the board as a director of the company in place of the late Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, was confirmed. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Thribowundas Venidas were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DEATH OF MR. KHIMJEE JEEVA.

THE death of Mr. Khimjee Jeeva, the leading iron merchant of this city, which took place on Friday, at his residence in Khand Bazar, Mandvie Bunder, will be regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends and by a larger circle of acquaintances, both European and native, among whom he was well-known as one of the most enterprising and resourceful of native merchants who have contributed to the commercial advancement of the city. Born in Kutch, Mr. Khimjee came over to Bombay with his father at the early age of ten years. On his coming to age and starting in business on his own accounts, after the death of his father, he took to the iron trade, in which, in partnership with Mr. Esoofali, he acquired a large fortune. He also dealt on a very extensive scale in coals, kerosine oil, &c., and occasionally enjoyed a monopoly in some of these articles of merchandise, making very large profits. Government appointed him a Justice of the Peace. He was a muccadum to the well-known house of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the partners of which at all times entertained high regard and esteem for him. Mr. Khimjee was a man of charitable disposition, and during his life-time contributed unostentatiously to various charities both in Bombay and his native country, but more especially in the latter. In conjunction with Mr. Chattoorbhooj Morarjee, of this city, he lately built a dhurumsalla at Jubbulpore for the proper maintenance of which he contributed materially up to the time of his death. Mr. Khimjee was muccadum for many years past to the Anglo-Indian Mills. He was an active member of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and took a zealous interest in the success of its operations. Mr. Khimjee died childless, and leaves behind him a widow, but he had in his life-time adopted young Mooljee, a grandson of his sister, who inherits his fortune, estimated at some twenty lakhs of rupees In respect to his memory, the Colaba Bunder, the Grain Bunder, and most of the places of business in the native town were closed on Friday last.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Curtin, Maj, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Duncan, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from Deesa.

FEBRUARY 28.

Heyman, Lieut, Bo, Marine Battn, on duty, from Karachi.
Jacob, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Beloochis, on duty, from Karachi.
Bourns, Surj-Maj, Beng, Med Staff, md. cert. from Meerut.
VonDonop, Maj, Beng, R E, on duty, from Karachi.
Browne, Lt-Col, 12th Bo Inft, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Blansbard, Lt-Col, 12th Bo Inft, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Ternan, Major, 12th Bo Inft, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Hagge, Lieut, 12th Bo Inft, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Searle, Lieut, 12th Bo Inft, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Walker, Lieut, 12th Bo Inft, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
DeSalvo, Lieut, 12th Bo Inft, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Hojel, Surgeon, 12th Bo. Inft, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

MARCH 1.

Bourke, Surg Major, Bo, Med, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Marks, Surgeon, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 26.

Corbett, Major, Bo 2nd Gloster, on duty, to Deesa.
Baxter, Capt, Bo. 2nd Gloster, on duty, to Deesa.

FEBRUARY 28.

Jacob, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Beloochees, on duty, to Poona.
Palmes, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Royal Lancaster, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Deam Capt, 2nd Ms Lancers, off leave, to Kampti.

MARCH 3.

Bourke, Surg Maj, Bo, M S on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1890.

1. The Class for Signalling Instruction will be held this morning at 7 o'clock near the Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

2. Extract from General Orders, dated 26th February 1890, is published for information:—

No. 123.—Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps—The following promotion is ordered:—

To be Captain:—Lieut. G. A. Prier de Saone, vice Freeborn, deceased, dated 10th December 1889.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Glenelg s—200 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rome s—50 cases quinine, Owen and Okell; 150 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 78 cases oilmanstores, Dhunjebhoy Cowasjee; 80 cases oilmanstores, &c, A Soomsudin; 3 casks glassware, P Mahomed; 5 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Bolton and Co; 3 cases ham, J Jehangirjee; 175 cases candles, S Hiptoola; 17 cases still hock; Breul and Co.
Atrato s—2 packages rectified spirit, B Cullianjee.
Brindisi s—11 cases provision, &c, Phillips and Co; 26 cases slate pencils, E Dawoodbhoy; 26 cases slate pensils, A Shaikalam; 10 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee; 15 cases brandy, Bolton and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—5 cases playing cards, M Nathubhoy; 109 bales printing paper, M A M Shurnfally; 130 bales papers, H Schwer and Co; 2 cases glassware, F Esmail; 28 cases soap, A A Thamerbhoy; 4 cases lead pencils, C Macdonald and Co.
Poseidon s—3 bales paper, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM BREMEN.

Rome s—40 cases beer, Wm Bell and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Rome s—2 hogsheads sherry, Phipson and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rome s—5 cases aniline dye, R Noordin.

FROM BATOUM.

Glendower s—10,000 cases kerocine oil, J Peerbhoy and Co.
Kt of St George s—10,000 cases kerocine oil, Tharia Topen.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, March 1.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

RIPON MAHABLESHWAR—Mr. G. C. Aitken says;—"I am well satisfied, and I have had a comfortable Bedroom. The Table has been liberal. This Hotel has also the advantage of being more conveniently situated than any other on the hill.

CANDIDATE TRANSLATORS are required in the High Court. They must be graduates of good character and well acquainted with Gujrati and Marathi. Apply by letter only to PROTHONOTARY, High Court.

WANTED.—A CHARGER, quiet and free from tricks. One that goes in a Trap preferred, and warranted sound. For particulars, apply to W., care of Post Master, Deesa.

WANTED.—A good MANAGER, for a Mofussil Newspaper. Apply stating terms to "A. B." care of *Deccan Times*, Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR who thoroughly understands every branch. Address Hinks, care of this paper.

WANTED, Second-hand PORTABLE RAILS, 24 Gauge, complete with Slippers, &c. &c. Apply at the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B," care of this office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE COWASJEE DINSHAW LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM will be REMOVED from the 1st March, 1890, to Church Gate Street, opposite the Hong Kong Bank.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING of the CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS, on TUESDAY, March 4th, at 5 p.m., in the Town Hall. Admission free. Sir F. FORBES ADAM will preside.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate, MARCKS & Co., Limited.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. ROGERS and Co. beg to announce that they have REMOVED to their new office, 25 Hummum Street.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET, IMMEDIATELY, a FURNISHED COTTAGE just outside the Lanowlie Woods, consisting of Sitting, Dining and two Bed Rooms, with Bathrooms attached. Apply HARRY, No. 37, Babcola Tank Road.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

WREATHS and CROSSES of Fresh Flowers, Imperishable Wreaths, and Wreaths of Solid Porcelain, of most exquisite production.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 27 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.- LD.
and can be supplied at the same price,
as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
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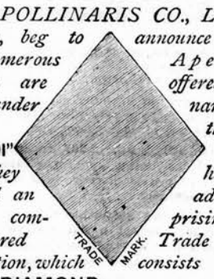
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET. BOMBAY.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs 800
Do.	do. 10 " " do.	500
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
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F. FISCHER & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

A FURTHER advance of 1-32 to 1-16d. on Wednesday's extreme rate, and on the price of the further allotments on the following day, was obtained by Government yesterday for 6 lakhs of Council Wire Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 5 3-16d., and 2½ lakhs at 1-32d. less. Bar Silver remained at 44d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ½d. higher in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., at £69¾ and £71½, respectively. Consols remained at 97½; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¾. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 88½; Exchange in London was unaltered at fcs. 25·26½. Reuter's telegram of this day's date reports an advance of ¼d. in Silver, at 44¼d. per oz.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged; but in other General Produce we note a decline of 2s. per cwt. in Coffee in Mincing Lane, both descriptions being quoted at 103s. in a quiet market. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,970,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters more than was upon the water on the previous Friday.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, both generally and for Surats, the total day's sales having reached only 7,000 bales inclusive of 400 East Indian. 6 1-16d. was still the price of spot Mid.-American, and ready Surats were quite unchanged in value; but in American arrivals there was an advance of 1-32d. for the earliest deliveries, and of 1-64d. in all others, and 6 1-32d. in the newest position to 6 7-64d. in the most distant. "Fine" Broach, with "Fully Good" clause for March-April shipment, is reported to have been done at 5⅝d. per lb. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, but the quotations wired by Reuter show no change in any item. The Liverpool Market closed quiet again all round, this afternoon, with spot and arrival prices unaltered; sales 5,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats; Imports 6,000 bales.

There was no increase worth mentioning in the volume of business passing in Liverpool during the week ended yesterday, the trade refusing to support the present high range of prices on the absence of response from the consuming markets. The total Sales for the week were 1,000 bales more at 40,000 bales, while the takings of the trade and quantity forwarded showed the same slight increase, at 99,000 bales. The Imports were 12,000 bales greater at 95,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 10,000 bales, making it 314,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 128,000 bales above the figures in the preceding year. The Stock of Surats had diminished by 5,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 86,000 bales. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe was the same as the estimate of a week ago; but of East Indian Cotton there were 76,000 bales more in sight. The comparative figures which we give below show an increase of 146,000 bales compared with last year, and 10,000 bales as against 1888; while in the case of Surats the increase showed is 8,000 bales, and 169,000 bales, respectively. Spot prices were the same yesterday as they were a week ago both for American and East Indian Cotton, while American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for the nearest deliveries, and lower to the same extent in all more forward positions. Yesterday's quotation for Mid-American was 7 1-6d. higher above that at the same time last year, and 9-16d. higher than the price ruling in 1888.

In New York, 11 5-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday. June Futures are quoted at 11·34 cents, the last previous rate for May having been 11·24 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales; and the arrivals for the week though sensibly higher than for the corresponding week last year, were again considerably in excess of those in 1888. The total figures for the season now show an increase of 428,000 bales and 436,000 bales compared with last and the previous years respectively. The quantity in sight yesterday was 6,570,000 bales against 6½ million bales visible a week ago. To-day's message from New York makes June Futures 4 points lower at 11·30 cents; and gives the Receipts at 11,000 bales, going against 13,000 bales last year, and 9,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	85,000	93,000	63,000
" exports to U. K.	58,000	61,000	59,000
" " Continent	35,000	31,000	36,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,325,000	4,897,000	4,889,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,244,000	2,031,000	2,120,000
" to Continent do.	1,719,000	1,453,000	1,374,000
" Stock in the Ports	581,000	805,000	805,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,950,000	2,804,070	2,939,790
" Surats	446,000	433,790	377,490
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,040,000	752,580	911,220
" London	12,000	4,500	24,000
American afloat	140,000	133,000	163,000
East Indian "	44,000	101,000	21,000
	1,236,000	991,080	1,119,220
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 1-16d.	5¼d.	5¼d.
" Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.	4½d.	4½d.
Difference	1⅜d.	⅜d.	1d.

Here the staple has been comparatively neglected-to-day, the sales of ready stuff reported not summing up 1,000 bales, principally Julgaum, at Rs. 201-4; and Karanja, at Rs. 207; with smaller lots of Mowa, at Rs. 222-3½; and Bhownugger, at Rs 218 per candy. The feeling in the market has been quiet, and quotations show no change.

WHEAT is out of enquiry for export again, and only a small business has transpired, the tone being steady, however, and rates unaltered.

SEEDS are also steady at previous quotations for all descriptions, but transactions have been on only a moderate scale, the enhanced rates of Exchange and Freight preventing fresh business being put through.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,840 bales.
Wheat	7,017 cwts.
Linseed	13,908 "
Rapeseed	8,322 "
Gingelly	7,815 "
Ground Nuts	8,342 "
Castor Seed	7,536 "

FREIGHTS may be called a shade weaker in presence of a stock demand for tonnage. The Staffor (s) has been fixed for March loading, at 25s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has again been strong, and Merchants' Bills have come out at higher rates than yesterday. 1s. 5⅜d. was done early in the morning for ready three months' sight Credits, and afterwards 1s. 5 13-32d., at which the market closed, with few buyers. Transactions in Telegraphic have taken place between banks at 1s. 4⅞d. for May, and 1s. 4 9-16 for June transfer. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 5 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·83	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The weak feeling in this market containing rates have further receded a little, fours for money and Monday's account having been quoted throughout the day at 98⅜ while for the settling day on the 31st inst., 98 15-16 has become the rate; but, still with hardly anything doing. 100¼ is still the nominal quotation for 3 per cents.

SHARES have been dealt in to a very small extent, and the only changes noted on our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 35 per share in Presidency Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas and Oriental, at our quotations; Press and Miscellaneous Shares being generally quiet but steady at previous rates.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Bankok-Saigon interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GUNGABAI—March 2, at 10 p.m., Gungabai, wife of Mr. Goverdhundas Nurseydas, and sister of Messrs. Hurkisondas and Bhugwandas Nurrotumdas, at the family residence of Messrs. Varjivundas and Nurrotumdas Madhowdas, Fort, aged 30. Deeply regretted.

SATARA.

MARRIAGE.

HATCH—CODRINGTON—February 25, at Satara, by the Rev. A. G. Cane, Henry F. Hatch, eldest son of Gen. W. S. Hatch, R. A., (Bo Ret.), to Edith M. J. Codrington, eldest daughter of Col. G. H. F. Codrington, Bo. S. C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KNELLER—February 23, at Pachmari, the wife of Henry St. John Keller, of a son.
LEIGH—February 23, at Kohat, the wife of Captain H. P. P. Leigh, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.
NUTHALL—February 26, at Cawapore, the wife of C. E. Nuthall, A. .D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

ARMSTRONG—February 24, at "Arundell," Mussoorie, Frances Mary, the beloved wife of T W Armstrong, of Markham Grant, Dehra Dun, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1890.

THE Resolution which the Government of India issued at the end of 1887 upon the question of moral culture and discipline in Indian schools and colleges has resulted in, at all events, a considerable literature on the subject. To say nothing of the Resolution of the 17th of August last, upon which we commented at the time, there has just been issued a blue book of two hundred and fifty pages, in which the opinions of the Local Governments and the educational officers and others whom they have consulted are printed at length. A general review of this valuable matter would be difficult at this time, and even in the reports that have gone to the Supreme Government from Bombay there is much to which justice cannot be done in a cursory review. The Local Government have forwarded to Simla a considerable body of expert and influential opinion on the points raised in the original Resolution. The witnesses whose evidence they have sent forward are the Bishop of Bombay, the late Archbishop Porter, the Hon. Mr. Nulkar, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Ranadé, the Hon. Mr. Telang, Professor Bhandarkar, Father Mayr, Rector of St. Xavier's College, Dr. Mackichan, Mr. W. A. Modak, Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Giles, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Macnaghten, Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and the Hon. M. W. Barve. It will be seen that Government have endeavoured to gather information and suggestion from a sufficiently wide field, and if the results are to a large extent of a negative kind, this is not through want of weight in the evidence, but because of the nature of the subject submitted for inquiry. The Government themselves seem to entertain no large expectations in regard to the possibilities of the problem. They begin with the discouraging observation that the evils indicated by the Government of India cannot be wholly attributed to school education, nor can an adequate remedy be provided for them by exclusive reference to school discipline. Our difficulties, in the view of the Government of Bombay, are to a large extent analogues of those which have arisen in Europe, where "a one-sided and superficial development" may be noticed, producing "a materialistic and anti-spiritual school which infects education in Christian countries and naturally reacts on Indian society." This looks very much like a confession that the times are out of joint, and that it is not quite reasonable to ask the Department of Public Instruction to set them right. This, indeed, is the key-note of the Bombay letter—an ably written letter, by the way, the authorship of some of whose paragraphs will be easily recognized. There is much in the tone of educated society in India, the Local Government seem to say, which is beyond the control of schools and colleges. There is the home life, the amusements, the religious teaching and practice, the literature in favour amongst the rising generation. Difficulties stand in the way of assimilating the discipline of Indian colleges to that of the English public schools, and where they exist, comparisons between the two sets of institutions are necessarily misleading. Some of the witnesses consulted begin with objections *in toto* to the system of public instruction in India, and their counsel has therefore rather an academic than a practical value. The Bishop of Bombay, for example, avows himself to be "more than an unbeliever in a moral training for nations or for individuals apart from supernatural sanctions." He frankly confesses, therefore, that in dealing with this subject he stands somewhat in the position of a physician, asked to suggest some modification of a course of physical treatment which he believed to be directly productive of the disease which it is desired to alleviate. Yet it is a feature of the case of no little importance that there has as yet been no distinct manifestation on the part of, at all events, the Hindu community of a desire to introduce religious teaching in the schools which their children frequent. The Mahomedans look well after themselves in this respect. Backward as they may still be in the educational race, they know their religion, for the teaching of the Koran takes precedence of secular teaching in their schools. And yet Mr. Ranadé is the only native witness from the Bombay Presidency who thinks it worth while to notice how different the position of the Hindus is in this respect. The Hindu nation, Mr. Ranadé observes, is pre-eminently religious, and he has always regarded the exclusion of religious instruction from schools attended by Hindu boys as a radical defect which seriously interferes with the main object of education. Thus the Bishop gets influential if isolated support for the principle which he has put in the forefront of his evidence. The point of practical importance, nevertheless, is that not only has the Hindu community itself raised no complaint against the ethical barrenness of the teaching in Government colleges, but that it has shown its indifference to religious teaching by making no provision for it in private schools, and that such movements as have now and again been started for reviving Brahminic teaching in special schools and college have come to nothing. Some such movement was heard of in Madras a couple of years since, when the storm was raging around the Madras Christian College, but we have heard of nothing having come of it. One difficulty, of course, is that the Indian University system has made education so much a system of striving after the rewards of the examination room that unless so many marks could be promised to those who diligently submitted to ethical teaching the bulk of the student class would regard it as an onerous addition to the curriculum. The Government of India, as we saw some months ago, do not like to discard the idea of a moral text-book, though Mr. Chatfield is careful to show how little he thinks of this way of moulding the character of Indian youths. The Director of Public Instruction is brief, but he is confident. "I have no faith," he says, "in forced lessons, but I have perfect faith in English literature, permeated as it is by Christian ethics. I have no sympathy with those who doubt this literature." This plea for the ethical efficacy of English literature is becoming familiar to us in India, but it is a pity that it is not associated with some suggestion as to the class of literature to which we are to look. From "Roderick Random" to "The Prelude" is a wide sweep, yet English literature embraces both, and they cannot both be profitable and edifying to an Indian student. The late Archbishop Porter, of course, looked elsewhere for the material of ethical teaching. Cardinal Newman's "Idea of a University" seems condensed in two lines in the Archbishop's observation that "some course of ethics ought to enter into the University curriculum; to omit ethics would be to omit an important branch of knowledge." On the manual of morality, however, Dr. Porter wrote in words which hint rather at the difficulties in the way than at the right means of overcoming them. "If the manual," he said, "proceeds on the lines of common sense and the tradition of the overwhelming majority of educated mankind in all ages, it will serve a good purpose; but if the author teaches that conscience is the result of evolution, or that man is not free, doctrines not unknown in the Bombay Presidency teaching, the manual will prove a curse." The Government of Bombay express a very guarded opinion upon the point, and one practical suggestion to which they give prominence should warn us not to look at a matter of this kind from the *á priori* point of view. The witness whom they cite, Mr. Barve, is an exceptionally good authority, and he brings forward the important consideration that the Indian mind is not prepared to think about the principles of morality as apart from religion. If that is so, any attempt to separate an ethical precipitate from Brahminic teaching would be of little value. The evidence on the whole leads to the conclusion that, the conditions of Indian society being what they are, not much can be looked for from direct teaching in morals and conduct, but that much will depend upon the character of the men to whom our schools and colleges are confided. The character, in a word, of the schools will be very largely determined in the normal colleges which provide teachers for them. Mr. Telang seems to regard this as the central principal in any scheme of reform, his suggestion being that at the head of one of our great high schools a really efficient European principal should be placed, and that while he should prepare boys for Matriculation he should also act as the head of a great normal school for secondary teachers. Mr. Modak, who himself very worthily occupies a position which was formerly filled by a European principal, supports the idea that the normal college for training teachers for secondary schools should be under the guidance of English masters of University distinction. The Government of India seem to be in general agreement with the estimate that is here given of the importance of enlarging and improving the present arrangements for training teachers, and there can be little doubt that in this direction much can profitably be done.

THE colony of Hong-Kong has put an advertisement in the *Times* informing the survivors, friends, or relatives of the buried dead in the old cemetery at Hong-Kong that it is proposed reverently and decently to remove all monuments and tombstones therein, as well as remains which may be found there, to the cemetery in the Happy Valley. The remains will be reinterred, and the monuments repaired and grouped around a memorial stone, on which will be engraved the name and the part of the colony from which they have been removed. The reason assigned for this course is that the cemetery at Wan-tsai is now surrounded by a dense population of Chinese of the poorer classes, and it is therefore difficult to keep it in a condition of decency and cleanliness. Those who object to the removal are requested to communicate with the authorities in Hong-Kong within six months from the 25th October, 1889. A list of forty-eight names inscribed on the tombstones is published. Thirty-first on the list is the name of Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., who died at Hong-Kong on the 18th of November, 1843. He had made for himself a name in Indian history by his heroic defence of Herat from November 1836 to September 1837. Major Eldred Pottinger was the nephew of Sir Henry Pottinger, who, after a long career in India, where he was successively Judge, Collector, and Political Resident, was sent to China in 1841 as Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to compose the differences with that Empire, and returned to England in 1844, when he was accorded a pension of £15,000 a year by a vote of the House of Commons in recognition of his eminent services. He was subsequently Governor of Madras. It was during the period when the Pottingers were the cynosure of all eyes in the further East that the hero of Herat died at Hong-Kong, and was interred in the cemetery. The Pottingers boast an uninterrupted descent from King Egbert, first king of all England, and grandfather of Alfred the Great. The elder branch of the family settled in Ireland some centuries since, and the Pottingers, who will be most directly interested in this business-like official notification in the advertisement columns of the *Times*, will be found in County Down. No. 35 on the list stands the name of the "Right Hon'ble Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, Lieut. R. N., H. M. S. Harlequin." There could not have been much difficulty in this case or in that of the defender of Herat in communicating direct with relatives or friends, and ascertaining their wishes as to the removal of the tombstones or the remains, if any be found, without having recourse to the prosaic expedient of advertising. It would appear that the United States Ship Constellation which was at Hong-Kong in September 1842 was very unfortunate. E. J. Hume, G. W. York, senior Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Levin Handy of the same frigate were buried on the 14th and 15th September in that fateful year. Whether an advertisement in a London paper fifty years after they were buried, to inform their surviving friends or relatives in distant Maine of the proposal to transfer their remains from the old cemetery to a new in Hong-Kong will lead to any practical result, is, it seems to us, a little problematical. No. 10 on this gruesome list of the buried is simply "William——"The Christian name alone survives. Apparently the Colonial Secretary of Hong-Hong, who must be a man of faith, is of opinion that there is still surviving in England or in America some one who will remember the "William" who was buried fifty years ago and has lain nameless so long in the distant cemetery of Want-Tsai.

ONE valuable result of the attack, that is to be made upon Bombay within a few days—or hours—whether it be repulsed or not, will be to test the capacity of the Volunteer forces of the city to respond promptly to the call of danger and of duty. It is understood that the arrangements which have been made for getting under arms the men of each branch of the Volunteer service are very complete, and there is no reason to fear that they will break down in any way. In the Volunteer Artillery, in particular, the urgency and reality of the situation are thoroughly appreciated. The Commandant keeps in touch with his Officers and Sergeants, and these in turn are in communication with Non-Commissioned Officers and acting Bombardiers, who are each responsible for warning so many Gunners. The basis of this system is a constant and accurate posting up of the addresses of the men, and so simple and methodical an arrangement ought to work well, emphasized as the call to arms will be by a formal notification that failure to comply with the order to proceed at once to head-quarters will render the defaulter liable to arrest under the provision of Act XX. of 1867.

WE should not have thought it necessary to refer now to one of the manifold entertainments that were given on the Oval last week had not our reporter, with a toleration that seems extravagant, remarked of some of the tableaux that though very personal, no offence could be taken at them. That is an estimate of the entertainment which we hasten to disavow. Something of the spirit of a saturnalia is doubtless evoked on occasions of this kind, and in a saturnalia the slaves of Rome were allowed to make merry at their masters' expense. But their masters had the opportunity next day of paying off those who had taken liberties with them, and so the eternal equities were satisfied. Here, however, no such reparation is available to the victims, and it is rather hard upon them when, by inadvertence, they are told next day that they ought to have enjoyed the fun.

THE rate of exchange for the payment of British troops in India and the Colonies for the next financial year has been fixed at one shilling and five pence the rupee.

THE departmental enquiry before Mr. Allen at Broach in regard to the allegations against the Parsee Assistant Collector progresses. The *Rast Goftar* has received the following telegram:—"The Bhangi woman and Madhavram, the complainant, were cross-examined yesterday (Friday,) the cross-examination of the last remaining unfinished. Witnesses taken to Bombay state that they, stayed there for five or seven days after statements were taken. At the expense of Mr. Gulabdas Chhapakhanawala, they were taken from Bharbhoot by Mr. Gulabdas, of the *Gujarati* press, Mr. Gunpatram, clerk of Mr. Gilbert, solicitor and Mr. Chimanlal, pleader. A copy of the *Gujarati* was put in by Mr. Mehta, counsel for the accused, and objected to by Mr. Anderson, counsel for the prosecution. But the objection was overruled by the court. It is reported that the Court has expressed its belief that little (some?) facts have been exaggerated."

A CURIOUS case arising out of the influenza has just been tried at Algiers. A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the manager of the Algiers theatre closed the doors of his playhouse when the epidemic was at its height, though but few members of his company were attacked. They therefore sued him for full wages, and he pleaded in defence that he was not bound to keep his theatre open in times of epidemic, as a clause to this effect was contained in the agreements which the different plaintiffs had signed. It was true that the sickness had not incapacitated any of them, but at best they could only have played to empty benches Judgment was accordingly given for the manager.

THE cattle plague seems much the same in Kulu, says the Lahore paper. In North Mundi it is slowly, but only too surely, spreading. Several villages that had hitherto escaped entirely, have become infected during the past week. It really seems as if the disease and the cattle would die out together.

THE locusts which have visited the Punjab, according to Mr. E. C. Cotes, Entomologist, Indian Museum, Calcutta, belong to the species *Acridium peregrinum*. Starting, it is believed, in Western Rajputana, they have, during the past six months, invaded the whole of north-western India.

SIR JOSEPH PEASE will go to the ballot in the approaching session with his motion for the abolition of the Bengal opium trade. The motion, it appears, will be somewhat modified to meet the objection that, in its present form, it would allow the Government to make up by an increased export of Malwa opium for the stoppage of the Bengal trade.

A NONCONFORMIST newspaper has sent a lady commissioner to inquire into the condition of the children who figure in pantomimes, and she says of them that "it is curious to witness the refining effect upon them of theatrical life, the toning down of their loud voices, the softening of their noisy laughter, the grace and the dignity that comes to them in a few weeks."

A RETIRED Dutch officer, Mynheer Tindal, is creating much sensation in Holland with a pamphlet in which he professes to show how, in the course of a few hours, the Netherlands might be seized by Germany. Two or three cavalry regiments and a couple of batteries of horse artillery, advancing down the right bank of the Rhine, might cross the frontier on any dark night at Zevenaar, the fort at which place is garrisoned by only six men, and might take Arnhem in three hours. There are but 600 infantry and 200 artillery there. Other troops coming up from Germany, the flying column, after a few hours' rest, might push on to Utrecht, the defences of which, besides being in themselves unsatisfactory, are without a proper gar

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE CLEVELAND STREET SCANDALS IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. LABOUCHERE SUSPENDED.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

An extraordinary scene occurred in the House of Commons last night, when Mr. Labouchere drew attention to the Cleveland-street scandals.

Amid sensation he charged Lord Salisbury and others with criminal conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in allowing Lord Arthur Somerset and others to escape from the jurisdiction of the British Courts.

Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General, indignantly denied the truth of the allegations, whereon Mr. Labouchere exclaimed "I don't believe Lord Salisbury."

The Speaker's attention was then drawn to the observation, with the result that Mr. Labouchere was suspended from the House for a week.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

A CRISIS EXPECTED.

PARIS, MARCH 2.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, tendered his resignation yesterday. A Cabinet crisis is expected.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, MARCH 2.

The Socialists are losing ground in the second ballots.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER AT DEVONPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Lieutenant Kenneth Bruce Mackenzie, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, committed suicide in his quarters at Devonport Barracks yesterday.

No reason for the rash act is assigned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE CLEVELAND STREET SCANDALS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Labouchere brought forward his motion regarding "the gross scandal in the administration of justice in the Cleveland-street case," and in doing so asserted that Lord Salisbury had privately warned a friend of Lord Arthur Somerset that a warrant of arrest had been issued against his lordship, thus enabling him to escape the law. Mr. Labouchere therefore demanded that a committee of enquiry be appointed.

Sir Richard Webster refuted the charge of any connivance in the case on the part of the Government, and said that Lord Salisbury had informed Sir Dighton Probyn that a warrant of arrest against Lod Arthur Somerset was imminent, but that Sir D. Probyn never saw Lord Arthur Somerset afterwards.

Mr. Labouchere declined to take Lord Salisbury's word, and was then ordered by the Speaker to withdraw, and refusing to do so was named and suspended. He reiterated the regret he felt that his conscience forbade him crediting Lord Salisbury's statement.

Mr. Labouchere's remarks were followed by frantic applause from the Parnellite members.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND EXCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The despatch of the Government of India in defence of their excise policy is in reply to the charges brought by Messrs. Caine and Smith of encouraging intemperance. Facts and figures are adduced to prove the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence before the House of Commons. There has been unfairness in treating the change in system made in Bengal between 1877 and 1884. A consensus of opinion of officials and non-officials confirms the view that there has been a decrease of drunkenness. The temporary increase of drinking is sometimes due to the spread of English education, as stated by a Bengalee civilian. In regard to the statement of Mr. Lallubhai Gordundas, made to Mr. Caine, that there is no risk of illicit distillation, the despatch says that Mr. Gordundas denies having made the use of the words attributed to him, and they bear a different meaning. In the Minute of the Government of Bombay illicit distillation is established beyond doubt. The despatch deals with the fallacy of the arguments based on the increase of revenue in recent years as applicable to the outstill and farming systems, for during the last eighteen years the rate of duty upon imported liquor has been increased by 66 per cent., and that nevertheless the quantity consumed has increased by 142 per cent., and the revenue by 162 per cent. In the same way the arguments of Mr. Caine in regard to the increase of consumption of liquor in Bombay and to the revenue from foreign liquor there has been disposed of satisfactorily. In conclusion the Government of India lays down its policy in the following lines: -That the taxation of liquors should be as high as it is possible to enforce; that the traffic in liquor should be conducted under suitable regulations for police purposes; that the number of places at which liquor can be purchased should be strictly limited with regard to the circumstances of each locality; that efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of the local public sentiment; and that a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained. The subject of local option has been argued and shown to be utterly unsuited to India, notwithstanding the cry raised in its favour.

DR. DINSHAW EDULJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, MARCH 1.

This evening friends and admirers of Dr. Dinshaw Edalji Sabja, Assistant Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway, assembled in the Cama Hall to give him suitable presentations for his zealous and impartial services for the time he was in medical charge of the district. Mr. Carreras, District Traffic Superintendent, presided, and in handing him over the present of a beautiful accoucheur case spoke in high terms. The gathering terminated with the distribution of pan-sopari.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEWART.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 2.

Brigadier-General Stewart, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, takes six months' leave to England.

THE EXCHANGE RATE.

The rate of exchange for the payment of the British soldier for the year 1890-91 has been fixed at the rate of one shilling and five pence the rupee.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief starts on his deferred trip to Assam on the 15th instant.

THE MU VALLEY COMMISSION.

Mr. O'Callaghan has returned to Calcutta after completing his examinations of the Mu Valley Railway route in Upper Burma.

COLONEL SAUNDERS.

Colonel Saunders, Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, retires from the service this month.

THE CHINeLUSHAI EXPEDITION.

Apart from military considerations one object of the Chin-Lushai Expedition is the securing, if possible, of an overland route from Bengal to Upper Burma.

THE FINE ARTS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH. 1.

The Governor in opening the annual fine Arts Exhibition here in Senate House, defended the Madras School of Arts against the charge sometimes made that it is not much used. The Governor also advocated the opening of a public library in Madras.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with the outward Indian Mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONG KONG, MARCH 1.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on 8th February, arrived at Hongkong to-day, the 1st instant.

KURRACHEE, FEB. 1.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Labourdonnais leaves Kurrachee to-day, at 8 p.m., and is expected here Monday in the afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 2.

French mail steamer Caledonian, from China, arrived H M S Orontes sailed for Aden.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8¼ „ „	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	88½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69⅝
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton	95,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,040,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	86,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	12,000	„

THE EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY.

THE malarial fever, which during the last few days has been hampering the pursuit of the ordinary avocations of life in the city, has been extending the area of its influence; but so far as we can ascertain, no definite conclusion as to the precise type and character of the epidemic seems to have been arrived at among the members of the medical profession. The majority are inclined to believe that it is malarial fever, which is common at this season of the year; but which, owing to atmospheric changes, perhaps the concentration of noxious gases in the newly constructed drains, the careless habits of the lower classes of the native population, &c., has assumed an aggravated form during the last week. It is the habit of the lower classes of natives, when suffering from fever, to lie down quietly without medicine and mostly without food; and this habit has probably tended to increase the number of the sufferers at present. Yesterday's *Rast Goftar* remarks:-"We are suffering in Bombay from an epidemic of cold and fever, and a considerable falling off in attendance at our schools, mills, and and large establishments is a proof of its extent. Dr. Blaney says the epidemic looks suspiciously like influenza. As was to be expected, another member of the fraternity came forward the very next day with a confident contradiction, maintaining that there is nothing out of the common about the present sickness, which is generally prevalent at this season of the year, when the east wind blows hard at times and sends a chill into your very bones. True, it is an *east* wind that blows nobody good. But whether it is the easterly winds or the influenza germs that are responsible for the epidemic is more than we can tell. The doctors, however, are, strange to say, pretty unanimous that it is not influenza."

We hear that an epidemic similar to that which new prevails in Bombay, has set in at Egutpura, where a number of the railway employes are suffering severely.

CAVALRY PARADE.

On Saturday morning the unusual spectacle in Bombay of a parade of a cavalry force of any pimensions was witnessed on the Maidan. The detathment of the Poona Horse which came to Bombay last week was joined by the Governor's Body Guard, commanded by Major Daniel, and by the Bombay Light Horse, commanded by Captain Little, Colonel Maitland of the Poona Horse, taking charge of the Parade. The aggregate muster was about a hundred and sixty, and a smarter well-set up force, could not often be seen. The object of the parade was to rehearse the movements which are to be gone through at the garrison parade before H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief on Thursday afternoon, and the programme consisted chiefly of marches-past at the walk, the trot, and the gallop. The work was very smartly done, in divisions, the formation which is now generally replacing the old troop formation, and Saturday's rehearsal gave promise of a very showy parade on Thursday, when we shall see a larger body of troops on the ground than have been assembled in Bombay for many years.

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I am a constant reader of your newspaper, and for some time past have been expecting to see an announcement that some form of testimonial is to be presented to his Excellency Lord Reay before his departure for England, but so far no such announcement has appeared.

His Excellency Lord Reay has been a hard-working, conscientious, and painstaking Governor, and should not be allowed to leave the country without knowing how thoroughly he has been appreciated by all classes.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 3rd March, 1890. BHATTIA.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE next meet will take place at the Rifle Butts on Thursday, *not* Wednesday as advertised.

LEIGHTON B. KER,
Hony. Secretary, Bombay Hunt.

THE DEFENCE OF BOMBAY.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE defence of Bombay is so closely connected with that far larger question, the defence of the British Empire, that in discussing the subject one is much tempted to forget the local interest which naturally attaches itself to operations that are about to be carried on in our immediate vicinity, and to deal exhaustively with a topic upon which the commerce and supremacy of the Empire depend. War and commerce are inseparably connected. Colbert, who with Richelieu and Mazarin is one of the most renowned statesmen France has ever produced, and who was the founder of the French navy, is the reputed author of the maxim, "Commerce is the source of wealth, and wealth furnishes the sinews of war." In all the wars waged with England, from Colbert's time to that of Napoleon, this was the keynote of French policy. Strike hard at England's commerce, ruin England's wealth, cripple England's resources, and England's fleets will vanish and her power decay. The swarms of privateers which harried our shipping in every sea: the Berlin Decree which forbade the entry of English goods into any port of Europe; the immense efforts to seize Antwerp and so convert the Scheldt into the Thames of the Continent—were part and parcel of the one great idea, which was that England only could be ruined by depriving her of her proudest title, "mistress of the seas." Few but close students of history know how nearly France succeeded. The glorious triumphs of the Nile and Trafalgar, entirely outweighed in the national mind the losses our commerce sustained at the hands of those cruisers, some sailing under the tricolour, some merely furnished with letters of marque, which infested every sea. Few are aware that to cope with these privateers we, in addition to maintaining an immense navy, issued licences to over ten thousand privateers between the years 1793 and 1814, and that despite all this over twelve thousand British ships were captured by the French in that period. India and Indian trade felt the truth of Colbert's doctrine. A privateer from St. Malo on the Breton coast, Surcouf by name, made the Mauritius his head-quarters, and for some weeks practically blockaded Calcutta, finally returning to his home with a fortune of half a million sterling culled from the pockets of the Hooghly underwriters. What has happened in the past may happen again in the future. Within the last few years a French Admiral published a series of articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in which he discussed the reorganization of the French navy with a view not of meeting British fleets but of destroying British commerce. "Groupes de combat" were to be organized, each consisting of two large swift cruisers and eight sea-going torpedo boats. A glance at a map of the world will show that French colonies and French harbours lie on the flank of every trade route we possess. Each harbour was to be made the head-quarters of a "groupe de combat" and the pleasing duty of the commander of the torpedo boats was to send to the bottom the large passenger steamers of England with their living freight of several hundred souls! This policy received the *imprimatur* of the weightiest of all French journals the *Debats*, and we may assume it was not displeasing to the nation, for its author, Admiral Aube, was forthwith made Minister of Marine. It is true that recent events not entirely unconnected with the unseaworthiness of the French so called sea-going torpedo boats and the foundering with all hands of two of these craft last year, caused the idea of "groupes de combat" to fall into disfavour, but France is but little inferior to England in the number of her swift cruisers and she is adding to these numbers rapidly. In Reunion, Obock, and the Comoros she possesses harbours all more or less strongly fortified, which would serve as bases of operations for the squadrons destined to paralyse Indian trade. We may rest assured that were the defences of Bombay left incomplete any nation with whom we might be at war would not rest satisfied with the capture of ships hailing from this port, but would strike at the fountain head and lay under contribution, if not utterly destroy this the richest city in the Indian Empire.

The defenceless condition of Indian seaports was one of the most crushing indictments preferred against the Government by the late Sir Charles Macgregor—in his masterly work, "The Defence of India." Much has been done since that memorandum saw the light, much however remains uncompleted. The Mobilization Committee now sitting at Simla will deal, we presume, with the whole question of the defence of the country, but writers on this subject are apt to ignore the claims of the seaports to consideration and to dwell almost exclusively on the vulnerability of the North-West Frontier. We know the question has not escaped the attention of the military authorities, for within the last few months, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Military Member of Council, and Generals Collen and Nairne have all visited Bombay and personally inspected the defences. Yet the fact remains that far more money has been expended in rendering secure the valley of the Indus than in making Bombay impregnable. It would be easier to mass 30,000 men at Quetta than 10,000 at Bombay. Yet can anyone for a moment doubt that the bombardment of this city would not strike far more terror in India and shake our prestige to a far greater extent than a reverse at Peshin. Can anyone doubt that an advance on Quetta will not be accompanied by a threatened descent on our coasts?

The exports and imports of Bombay are in round numbers one hundred and twenty millions per annum. Upwards of two thousand ships with an aggregate tonnage of two millions annually enter or clear for foreign ports. Is not this a prize worth striving to seize or destroy? Would not this city be worth a king's ransom? Yet what measures have been taken to protect Bombay? With regard to the fortification themselves, little exception can be taken, and if supplemented by a powerful squadron of swift gunboats carrying armour-piercing guns, and if the garrison was sufficiently large to man the works and provide a strong moveable column to repel assault and maintain order in the city, we should be tempted to say that Bombay was fairly safe from attack. But we know that she is not so. It was the late Lord Napier of Magdala who wisely pointed out from his place in the House of Lords that it was idle to erect works at the Cape and at Singapore, at Esquimault and at Aden, unless we provided garrisons for them. Wars of the present generation break out suddenly, and are as suddenly concluded. The usual formality of a "declaration of war" was long since been deemed unnecessary. The first intimation the Chinese had of impending hostilities with France was the receipt of an ultimatum from the Admiral at Foochoo who but six hours previously had fired a complimentary salute in honor of the young Emperor's birthday. We may rely upon it that in the next war we wage, hostilities will be opened as swiftly. God grant they may not be so brilliantly successful as those in which Germany humbled France, or in which France in her turn destroyed the Chinese fleets and dockyards. Were war to overtake us swiftly would it find the works of Bombay properly garrisoned and the ships of the defence squadron effectively manned? This is the weak joint in our armour and the one that requires immediate rectification.

When we consider the wealth and population of the city and the immense stake involved in its defence the garrison appears altogether inadequate. A battalion of British infantry weakened by three detachments at Deesa, Deolali, and Ahmedabad, two battalions of natives and three batteries of artillery (in all some 1,800 men) is, what the Indian Government considers sufficient to defend the principal port of the country, and the second largest city in the British Empire. It is true that the regular garrison would be supplemented in time of real war, as it is now on the eve of a mimic invasion, by reinforcements from other stations and by local volunteers. Yet we must remember that we could not utilise the services of the two strong railway volunteer battalions (the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Corps and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Corps) without dislocating traffic to a very great extent. The real duties of these men would be to protect the line and see that traffic was kept open, not to join in the defence of the terminal city, for which we should have but the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Bombay Light Horse, and the Bombay Artillery. From Poona we could certainly count on two batteries, one British and two Native Infantry regiments, and probably Belgaum ought also to spare a few hundred rifles. It is doubtful if in the event of war we could mass in Bombay five thousand men, one-half of whom should be Europeans, without seriously interfering with the mobilisation of troops on the North-West Frontier or depleting to a great extent garrisons in the neighbourhood of the large cities of the Deccan. If we turn from the military to the naval side of the question we find matter in a far more serious state. It is true that we have in the harbour two turret ships of antiquated design, of no speed, but well armed, and a small squadron of torpedo boats of the most approved type. These will be reinforced ere long by swift gun vessels of the Sharpshooter class. Unfortunately, there is some difficulty in utilising ships in war, however well armed they may be, if you have no crews for them and our defence fleet is still unmanned. Much correspondence has passed on this subject between the Military Department in Calcutta and the Secretary of State, but as yet no definite scheme has been evolved which meets with the approval of that fine old circumlocution office in Whitehall to which is entrusted the destinies of the Indian Empire. Possibly one solution of the problem would be for the Admiralty to lend the Indian Government sufficient officers and men to man—efficiently man—the various harbour defence ships and torpedo boats. The crews could if necessary be borne on the books of the Flag ship of the East India station and be lent for a period of three years. At the present moment, owing to the fortunate circumstances of the Mariner being in dock, the authorities have been able to utilise her crew for the purpose of manning other vessels, but this is a proceeding that could not be adopted in war and that tells terribly against those who have turned a deaf ear to the remonstrance of the Indian authorities and allowed our fleet to lie useless for war. In the good old days when George the Third was king we supplemented the crews of our men-of-war in a rough and ready fashion, but then every seaman knew how to reef and steer and it took but a few short lessons to teach a man to ram home the charge in a long eighteen and to ignite it by means of a port fire. Now the education of men-of-war's men is a very different matter, and though there may be a few Royal Naval Reserve men always to be found in vessels in the harbour we doubt if there would be enough to man even one of the turret ships and those few would be ignorant of the working of the heavy guns or of the complicated machinery of a modern man-of-war. We believe that the only way of effectually settling the all-important question as to how to find crews to man the harbour defence ships in distant stations and the merchant cruisers which the Admiralty intend to use for the protection of our main arteries or commerce is in an amplification of the Royal Naval Reserve. At present no inducements are held out for officers or men to join this force. In the Volunteer force officers rise to the rank of Colonel; some few to that of General of Brigade. They are decorated with the Companionship and Knight Commandership of the Bath and they are honoured with the aiguelettes of an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. In the Naval Reserve, a force which already has proved its worth to the nation, no officers can rise above the rank of Lieutenants and though many have earned their war-medals not one if we except Sir Allen Young has ever been singled out for an "Order." In France the great Colbert saw the value of a maritime population, and he instituted the "Inscription Maritime." Briefly every Frenchman who follows a sea-faring occupation, whether fisher lad, or a seaman, engineer, or officer, has to be enrolled in the "Inscription Maritime." His employer is responsible that a certain proportion of his monthly pay is paid into the "Caisse maritime." In return for this contributions the man obtains a pension on attaining a certain age, and his family are similarly dealt with in the event of his death. It is thus a National Insurance and Pension Fund, but it is more than this, it places at the service of the State every seaman in the country, and in order that these men may be accustomed to the modern engines of war they have to undergo periodic trainings. Long before conscription was in vogue for the army, it had been in force for the French fleet. Conscription is a word hateful to British ears, it was hateful enough to Germany before Jena made it necessary, and England must be very watchful lest it become equally necessary for her. This is not the occasion to enter into any plans for the remodelling of the Royal Naval Review, but there is no doubt that were sufficient inducements offered for officers and seamen, engineers and firemen to join its ranks, there would at all times be found in Bombay harbour a sufficiency of trained men to bring the crews of the various harbour ships up to a war-footing.

We have already alluded to the inadequacy of the garrison of Bombay and to the difficulty that would arise in the event of war in massing sufficient troops for the proper defence of the Presidency town without seriously imperilling the safety of neighbouring cities. We have also alluded to the fact that too much stress seems to be laid on the defence of the North-West Frontier; too little on that of the sea-ports. On this point we would call attention to the fact that in every scheme which has been brought under our notice for the utilization of the Armies of the Native Princes in the defence of the Empire, it has been assumed that their war service troops would be employed on the North-Western Frontier. It is a far cry from the Deccan or Rajputana to Beluchistan or the Khyber, and we maintain that the proper place for the troops of Central and Southern India is nearer home. There is a rooted objection in high places to entrusting guns of the modern type to the Princes of India. These Princes by their spontaneous offers of assistance have shown their undoubted loyalty, and we believe that until their entire forces are properly organized, and looked upon equally with our own, as liable to be called upon to serve anywhere in the Empire should necessity arise for their services, that any scheme of mobilization will be imperfect. Is there any reason why the armies of Hyderabad and Baroda, of Indore and Gwalior should not bear the same relation to our own as do those of Saxony, of Darmstadt, or of Baden to that of Prussia. Until we show that we have the most perfect confidence in our feudatories we can scarcely expect to win their entire devotion and fealty. Is there any reason why the smart, well-drilled batteries one sees at Indore, at Baroda, and at Hyderabad should not be utilised for the defence of Bombay? It is true that at present these batteries are armed with the old smooth six or nine pounder and are drilled as horse or field batteries, but this is a minor point. Modern mechanical appliances have so reduced the necessity for manual labour that physique almost becomes a secondary question in the case of a garrison gunner. We know how anxious the Maharajah Holkar is for the adoption of some measures which shall enable him to place his army at our disposal. The Nizam of Hyderabad has given equally signal proof of his devotion. We believe that we on our hand could show no greater proof of our willingness to accept their offer than by training their men to the *role* of fortress artillery, and employing them from time to time on occasions as these. It was a most wise and politic measure to order up the war service troops of the Punjab States to Muridki, we believe it would have been equally far-sighted had we asked their Highnesses of Hyderabad, of Indore, or Baroda to detail troops for the defence of Bombay. It would be a simple matter to fit up a 40-pounder gun in the entrenchment at Secunderabad, at Mhow, and Baroda, and drill a battery from the three principal States in the use of this weapon. Were this plan adopted a simple telegraphic message would enable us within four and twenty hours to reinforce our artillery in Bombay by at least 1,000 men.

It is a fortunate thing for India that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has held this important command, and that during his tenure of office the subject of the Defence of Bombay has been made so prominent a question. In all human probability he will in the near future assume the chief command of her Majesty's Forces and his Indian experience will enable him to speak on Indian matters with an authority that has been denied to his Cousin. He has had many opportunities of inspecting the best regiments in Bengal and Bombay, including those magnificent corps hailing from the Punjab, he has also inspected the troops of many a Native States from Jummoo to the Deccan. From his early training in the Royal Engineers he has been able to form an opinion of the defensive works at Quetta and at Bombay, and now under his immediate directions an attempt is to be made to test the value of the fortifications of the capital of Western India. His Royal Highness is a soldier by inclination and a soldier of experience. He knows full well wherein lays our strength and wherein our weakness, and the weight of his authoritative voice should suffice to compel the officials of the India Office to comply with the urgent requisition of the experienced soldiers who are responsible for the safety of India. We dare not hope that the forthcoming operations will prove to the satisfaction of the Duke of Connaught the impregnability of Bombay, but we do hope that it will impress upon him the absolute necessity of maintaining such a garrison in this city as shall suffice to man its defensive works, and of providing adequate crews for the ships and vessels on whose co-operation so much of the "Defence of Bombay" will ultimately depend.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

SATISFIED as Lady Reay and her host of assistants were with the patronage bestowed on the Fancy Fair during the first three days, and the amount of money which flowed into their coffers, it seemed on Saturday as if the bulk of the general public had been waiting for the last day of the Fair to make a triumphant finale. Certainly, the "great reduction in prices" announced, and the lowering of the price of admission to eight annas, was an attraction. Be that as it may, the gates were hardly thrown open on Saturday afternoon, ere crowds began to flow in. The roads approaching the main entrance were blocked with carriages, the police were kept busy all the evening regulating the traffic. Nothwithstanding the counter-attractions at the north end of the grounds, the business carried on at the stalls was brisk, and as the day were on, it was satisfactory to note the tables, upon the decoration of which so much labour had been expended on Wednesday morning, grow very empty. The ladies pushed their sales briskly, anxious to have everything, or nearly everything, disposed of before closing; so bargains were the order of the day. At the close of the Fair on Saturday evening, an exact estimate of the drawings at the stalls and amusements during the four days could not be arrived at. It will be several days yet ere that calculation can be made, but it is considered that after all is reckoned up, and the expenditure, which, as a matter of course, has been heavy, considering the elaborate nature of the preparations, has been deducted from the income, there will be a surplus of something like Rs. 40,000 for the benefit of Lady Reay's Fund. On Thursday we published a list of the ladies and gentlemen assisting at the various stalls, but as the forces had since the opening day been supplemented, we now give a revised and full list. They were as follows:—H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught's stalls.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. R. H. Princess Margaret Louise, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Jopp, Miss Robson, Mrs. Cavaye, Madame Breul, Miss Cunningham, Miss Mennie, Col Dundas, Captain Briggs, Mr. Hickie, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's staff, Colonel Maitland, Captain Paget, Mr. Lockhart Mure, and Mr. Gordon. H. E. Lady Reay's stalls.—Lady Reay, Mrs. Sassoon, Lady Forbes Adam, Mrs. Lindsay, the Hon'ble Mrs. Lyttelton, Mrs. Alston, Mrs. Montague Turner, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Burns, Captain Corbyn, Miss Latham, Mr. Kittridge, Colonel Lyttelton and Col. Lindsay, cashiers; and Lady Fremantle. The English stall.—Lady Reay, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Daniell, and Mrs. R. Campbell. The Indian Stall.—Lady Reay, Mrs. Jardine, Miss Inglis, Miss Anderson, the Misses Cama, Miss Hojel, Mr. Maconachie, Cashiers—Major Daniell and Mr. Alston, Art Stall—Mrs. Scott Mrs. Uloth, Miss Riddell, Mrs. Rustomjee Cama, the Misses Wadia, Miss Maneckjee Cursetjee, the Misses Kabrajee, Miss Boothby, and Miss Budruddin Tyebjee. Mrs. Ollivant's Stall.—Lady Thompon, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Lynn, Mrs. Owen, Miss Eddis, Miss Cunninghame, Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Lynn, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Brewin. Mrs. Pottinger and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Stall.—Miss Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Misses Pottinger, the Misses Kirkham, Mrs. Parekh, Miss Borrowdaile, Miss Cook, Mrs. Stopford, and Mrs. Montgomery. Mrs. Hariprasad Desai and Mrs. Kalabhai's Stall—Mrs. Hiralal Manikdal of Ajmere and Mrs. Vajiram S. Diwan. Mrs. Metaxas and Mrs. Scaramananga's Stall.—Mrs. Hatch, Miss Hunter, and Mrs. Glazebroke. Mrs. Stockinger's Stall—Mrs. Wilkins, the Misses Starling, Mrs. Adams, Miss Stranack, and Miss Reid. Mrs. Budgen's Stall.—Mrs. Scannell, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Miss Langley, Miss Nuthall, Major Lugard, Captain Bode, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Heaton. Miss West and Miss Parson's Stall.—The Misses West, and Mrs. and Miss Parsons. "The Pets."—Mrs. Phipson, Mrs. Hart, Miss Griffiths, and Miss Phythian.

A special effort seemed to have been put forth to render the amusements even more attractive than before. If the Royalty Theatre had the most patronage on Thurday evening, Lady Morland succeeded in drawing the crowd to her *Cafe Chantant* on Saturday. Making a special effort by way of a final, she brought together all the talent in Bombay could lay hands on, and the result was a monster programme, with few and short waits between the items. Mr. Edward Terry was again pressed into the service, and amused the audience with several comic ditties. Here may be mentioned a matter which has been omitted before. The finely toned piano used at the *Cafe*, was one of Schiedmayer and Soehne's, kindly lent to Lady Morland by Messrs. Marcks and Co. The theatre again, from almost the opening of the Fair till the close, was never empty. The Waxwork Show having proved as great a success on Thursday evening, and a general desire for another having been expressed, the exhibition was repeated on Saturday at six o'clock, with a few alterations and it may be added, exceedingly necessary modifications. "The Bounding Brothers," otherwise Messrs. Hobday and Corbyn, gave another of their cross bar performances in the Theatre at seven o'clock; and at nine, the comedy "Urgent Private Affairs" was repeated by the Poona amateurs. At ten o'clock a small company of the officers and men of H. M. I. M. S. Canning, or, as they preferred to call themselves for the evening, the "Seven Little Niggers," gave a minstrel entertainment. This being their first appearance, they had a large audience, and they certainly merited it. The songs were nearly all of a mirth-provoking character, and the jokes with which the musical items were interspersed were all so cleverly hit off, that the audience was kept in almost continuous laughter. So much was the performance enjoyed that when finished, some of them were carried bodily off to the *Cafe Chantant* to amuse the large assembly gathered there. Music on the grounds was provided in the early part of the evening by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band, and later on by the Massel Bands.

It is rather surprising the Murzban Tower was not taken more advantage of than it was. Of course it was erected more for ornament than anything else; but it was certainly expected it would have proved a greater financial success than it did, and that it would have drawn more than Rs. 300. Especially when the lamps were lit people seemed timid about ascending. It was such a blaze of light and the butties were in such close proximity the cloth which lined the balustrade of the staircase, that fears were more than once heard expressed regarding the safety of the structure. Certainly it would have proved a serious matter for any one on the top had his descent been barred by a fire on the stair, but had those timid ones taken the trouble to carefully examine the method of lighting, they would have seen there was no danger of that, and certainly the view from the summit, when the grounds were illuminated, was worth the trouble of ascending.

Complaints were rife on Saturday evening as to the management of the phonograph tent. Scores were admitted where only half-a-dozen at a time could be entertained, and to get near the instrument required the exertion of a more than agreeable amount of vigour, causing many to go away disappointed and annoyed.

And now the Fair is over opinion is somewhat divided as to whether as a spectacle it surpassed that of 1888. As to the sum Lady Reay's Fund will have gained by it we shall learn in a few days when Mr. Phipson has reckoned all up. One thing we know, both as a place of entertainment and financially it has proved a success.

The following are the winning numbers given in order of merit in the raffle at Mrs. Scaramanga's and Metaxa's stall. Tickets 820, 268, 518, 649, 872, 450, 587, 117, 774, 682, 742, 556, 273, 995, 230, 543, 943, 194, 933, 413, 759, 365, 653, 728, 164, 495, 465, 154, 719, 348, 417. Prizes can be obtained on application to Mrs. Scaramanga, Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY RACES.—FOURTH DAY.

THE races on Saturday were a fitting termination to the meeting this season. There were no less than seven events coloured on the card, and though some of them had rather a paucity of entries, it was more than compensated for by the magnificent finishes. The attendance, though not very large, was better than on the previous day, and the betting was very brisk, considering the tightness of book-makers. Four stripped for the Selling Race for Ponies, and of these Steward was most fancied. The result proved that his backers knew what they were about, for he had the race in hand all the time, and won easily by a length. The next race was an open one, and was won by Petroleum in a close finish. Only three horses faced the starter in the Waler Handicap, Maude having been scratched. This was the race of the evening as far as the running was concerned. The three ran neck-and-neck till near home, when Landshark came forward and won by just half a length, the two others finishing in a dead heat. The Consolation Stakes was another open race, and attracted a field of thirteen. A fine finish was again witnessed, Grand Duke pulling it off by half a length. Heliotrope was most admired in the Corinthian Stakes; but although Ringleader was weighted heavily, Bowen succeeded in steering him to victory very cleverly. Napier's victories on Thursday were not forgotten on Saturday. He started favourite for the Byculla Club Cup, and he rewarded his admirers by winning on the post by half a length from Isonomy. Eight entered for the last race. Of these Warrior was most admired, but he was nowhere in it, and the race was won by Jassim. The time throughout the meeting was taken by one of Messrs. Lund and Blockley's chronographs. The following are the details:—

1ST RACE.—"Selling Race for Ponies."—13-2. Rs. 2,000. To carry 10st 7 lbs, 7 lbs off for every Rs. 500. Half mile. Rs. 500 added, with a starting sweep of Rs. 30. Entries and declarations before 1 p.m.

Mr S A W's g a p Steward, 9st 7lb, Bowen 1
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Cucumber, 9st, T Kendall 2
Mr Moochool Shah's g a p Sattara, 8st 7lb, W Greenhalgh 0

Soon after the start Steward showed to the front with Asteroid close up. Coming down the bend it was seen that Steward had it all his own way, and attention was mainly directed to Asteroid and Cucumber, who were making a grand fight for second place. Coming up the straight they ran neck-and-neck, but Cucumber claimed second place by half a length, Steward coming in first by a length. Time 5½ secs.

Betting: Steward 6 to 4, Asteroid 2 to 1, Cucumber 3 to 1, Satara 4 to 1.

2ND RACE.—"Selling Race for all Galloways 13-3 and under."—Rs. 2,000 to carry 10st 7lbs; allowed for every Rs. 500 less value. Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting sweep of Rs. 30. 1 mile. 5 horses to start or half the public money only will be given. Entries to be made before 8-30 a.m. on Friday at the course.

Mr Farmer's b a gal Petroleum, 8st 7lb, W Greenhalgh 1
Mr Murray's g a gal Ærolite, 9st, Native 2
Mr Cursetjee's ch a gal Shanghai, 9st, Kendall 3
Mr Ali bin Saleh's g a gal Gazelle, 9st, Mahomed 0
Mr Cursetjee's ch a gal Hastings, 9st, Killick 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's g a p Cyclone, 9st, Khandoo 0
Mr Benn's g a gal Frivolity, 9st 7lb, Mr Locke 0

They went away with a good start and ran together for some time. Ærolite then cam forward and showed the way till coming up the bend, when he was headed by Petroleum, who kept his place to the finish. Shanghai was a good third. Time—1 min, 55 secs.

Betting: Frivolity 2 to 1, Shanghai and Petroleum 4 to 1, Ærolite 6 to 1, Hastings and Cyclone 8 to 1, Gazelle 12 to 1.

3RD RACE.—"The Waler Handicap"—Rs. 500. Free. 5 furlongs. Entrances at the stand by 8-30 a.m. on Friday. Sweepstakes Rs. 45 for starting. 5 horses to start or half the public money only will be given.

Mr Bruce's b a gald Landshark, 9st 7lb, Killick ... 1
Mr Woolmer's b a gald Moab, 9st 12lb, Mr Locke 2
Col Le Marchant's and Herbert's b a g Timotheus, 8st 2lb, Hobday 3

The three ran neck and neck for some time. Coming up the bend Landshark headed the others and won by half a length, the other two finishing in a dead heat. Time—1 min. 4 secs.

Betting:—Landshark 2 to 1 Moab 2 to 1, Timotheus 4 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—"Consolation Stakes."—Rs. 300 from the Fund, a handicap for all Arabs and C.-B.'s that have been beaten during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30. Half forfeit, entrances, &c., as in the Winners' Handicap. 1¼ miles.

Mr Salliman bin Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke, 8st 3lb, Ibrahim 1
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 7st 10lb, Gibbs.. 2
Mr Newton's ch a h Silvermane, 9st 3lb, T Kendall. 3
Aga Z and C Shah's g a h Diamond, 8st 10lb, Wood. 0
Mr Farmer's b a h Crusader, 8st 10lb, Bowen 0
Do br a h Viceroy, 8st 8lb, W Greenhalgh.. 0
Do g a h Damascus, 7st

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS IN PARIS.

PARIS, FEB. 8.

THE following account of the visit and arrest of the Duc d'Orleans in Paris has been received in papers which left England the day after last mail, which have reached via Karachi :—

A lively sensation was created in all political circles in Paris yesterday by the announcement that the Duc d'Orleans, son of the Comte de Paris, had been arrested. It was stated that on attaining his majority he had come to France as the bearer of a letter by which his father abdicated in his favour, and of a manifesto to the French people.

The Boulangists were especially excited over the news, inasmuch as they felt that if it were true the "brav' General's" inaction in his present island home would contrast very unfavourably with the attitude of the dashing young Prince who had so unexpectedly set the law on exiles at defiance.

The terms of the law are, in fact as our readers may remember, exceedingly stringent. It was passed on June 22, 1886, and its first clause enacted that "the territory of the Republic is, and shall remain closed against the chiefs of families which have reigned in France, and to their heirs, in the order of primogeniture." Clause 3 enacts penalties for disobedience to this expulsion law as follows :—"He who in violation of the interdiction may be found in France, Algeria, or in the colonies shall be punished with imprisonment ranging from two to five years. At the expiration of his sentence he shall be reconducted to the frontier."

THE PRINCE AND HIS COUNTRY.

Rumour had, as usual, greatly exaggerated the real facts of the case. Inquiry proved that the Comte de Paris had shown no desire to abdicate his claims in favour of his son and had not thought of addressing a manifesto to the French nation. Nor had the young scion of the House of Orleans shown any wish to step into his father's shoes.

The young Duke, having attained his majority, determined, without the knowledge or consent either of his mother or tutor—the Comte de Paris being at present in Porto Rico—to claim his rights as a French citizen, and, accordingly, to demand permission to fulfil his military service in the Army. Disguising himself as an Englishman he left Geneva on Thursday evening, and was met, after he had accomplished half the journey, by the Duc de Luynes.

On arriving in Paris, at half-past seven yesterday morning, he drove to the house of the Duchesse de Luynes, intending, forthwith, to throw off his disguise. Accordingly, after some slight refreshment, he went to the Mairie of the Arrondissement and, to the consternation and manifest perplexity of the Mayor, announced that he was the Duc d'Orleans, and that as he was now twenty-one years of age he had decided to come forward to fulfil his military duties.

A FLUTTER IN HIGH CIRCLES.

The Mayor soon made up his mind. Whilst taking note of the particulars of the case he sent an urgent message to M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, who telephoned to M. Constans, Minister of the Interior. The latter telephoned to M. Loze, Prefect of Police, who had the young aspirant to military honours arrested.

The Duc d'Orleans on being removed to the Prefecture, said he was perfectly prepared to take the consequences of his act, that he was thoroughly cognisant of the law against the Pretenders now in exile and against their heirs, but that, as a Frenchman now of age, he demanded to serve in the Army —or serve his term of imprisonment for having done what he deemed to be his duty towards the military authorities.

After being detained in the private apartment of the Prefect of Police he was removed to the Conciergerie. It was erroneously reported, last evening, that he was confined to the room formerly occupied by Prince Napoleon. What is true, however, is that he is in durance vile, and that he will have to await the deliberations of the judicial and other authorities before being released, if not from custody, at all events, from his present state of suspense.

Immediately after his arrival at the Conciergerie, where he is treated as a political prisoner, and consequently allowed to receive visits and communication from outside the Prince telegraphed to his mother to inform her of his adventures. Two of the young Duke's friends will be admitted to see him this morning, as well as the Duchess of Chartres and the Princess Marguerite. During the evening the Duc de Doudeauville called upon the Prefect of Police and M. Bocher upon M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, both of them with the idea of making the Prince's detention as light as possible.

A Ministerial Council is to be held this morning at the Elysee under the presidency of M. Carnot, and it is probable that the majority of Ministers will declare in favour of conducting the Prince to the frontier.

THE PRINCE'S LETTER.

The following is the text of the letter addressed by the Duke of Orleans to the Minister of War.

Monsieur le Ministre,—

I applied to-day to the Recruiting Office of the Department of the Seine for the purpose of demanding inscription on the roles of conscription, in order to fulfil my three years' military service, the same as every French citizen.

From the Recruiting Office I was referred with the greatest courtesy to the Mairie of the Arrondissement, and from there to the Ministry of War.

Being thus unable to obtain any definite reply to my demand, I am obliged to appeal to you. I do not wish by prolonging my stay in Paris to afford any pretext for political demonstrations.

I am aware that by the law of exception I am prohibited from occupying any officer's grade in the French Army; but I imagine, Monsieur le Ministre, that this law does not prevent me from serving as a common soldier in the ranks. This is the honour I covet, and I await a prompt reply, which you, both from a spirit of equity and patriotism, will certainly send without delay.

"PHILIPPE DUC D'ORLEANS."

POSTAL INCONVENIENCES AT RATNAGIRI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Symonds, in his reply to my letter which you kindly published on the 24th instant, states that "my suggestion" relating to the runner interest is "too absurd for reply." Of course it is easy to say so, but I would point out that it is the conclusion which forces itself upon one as the only explanation of the continuance of the present state of things.

I was not aware that the river steam boats have ever been tried for postal purposes. Mr. Symonds says they "have been found" too uncertain for postal purposes, so presumably I am mistaken, but in my former letter I showed how "the uncertainty" of their time of arrival was only the uncertainty as to how much time would be gained (were they used) as compared with the present method.

Mr. Symonds states a tonga dak from Kolhapur would be too expensive a luxury. The people of Ratnagiri would be still gainers were the post carried in the monsoon by runners from Kolhapur instead of by runners as at present. Much time would not be gained, but as there are no obstacles on the Kolhapur road, such as are met with in the monsoon by runners down the coast roads, there would not be the same uncertainty as to their time of arrival. I regret that Mr. Symonds should have taken exception to the form my criticism has taken, but I am at a loss to understand why it need be useless because anonymous. The suggestions made were, I admit, possibly unpleasant, but not on that account either absurd or untrue.—Yours, &c.,

C.

THE BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay Rifle Volunteers had their usual weekly parade on Saturday afternoon. The following is the field state :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company .	1	1	1	1	2	...	14	20
B " ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	17	21
C " ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	10
D " ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	17	20
E " ...	...	1	2	1	3	...	26	33
F " ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	21	25
G " ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	16	21
H " ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	30	35
I " ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	24	29
K " ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	11
L " ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	56	60
Army Staff ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff & Band .	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total ...	2	5	9	5	29	2	172	324

The following officers were on parade, viz .—Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley; Major R. S. Brown; Captains T. W. C. Leathem (Adjutant), Baird, Lund, Willis, Place, and D. Soane; Lieutenants Jefferies, Savage, Cornforth, Sharp, and Jones; 2nd Lieutenants Rowland, Kenny, and Wilkinson.

THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES ON DEPOSITS OF SILVER BULLION.

MR. SECRETARY WINDROM'S BILL.

THE following is the text of the Bill which the Central News the other day informed us had been approved by the Finance Committee :—

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled," that any owner of silver bullion, the product of the mines of the United States or of ores smelted or refined in the United States, may deposit the same at any coinage mint or at any assay office in the United States that the Secretary of the Treasury may designate and receive therefore Treasury notes hereinafter provided for, equal at the date of deposit to the net value of such silver, at the market price, such price to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under rules and regulation prescribed, based upon the price current in the leading silver markets of the world; but no deposit consisting in whole or in part of silver bullion or foreign silver coins imported into this country, or bars resulting from melted or refined foreign silver coins, shall be received under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared Treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section, and in such form and denominations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That no note shall be of a denomination less than one dollar nor more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That the notes issued under this Act shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when received into the Treasury may be reissued, and such notes, when held by any national banking Association, shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

Sec. 4. That the notes issued under the provisions of this Act shall be redeemed upon demand at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, by the issue of a certificate of deposit for the sum of the notes so presented, payable at one of the mints of the United States in an amount of silver bullion equal in value, on the date of said certificate, to the number of dollars stated therein at the market price of silver to be determined as provided in section 1; or such notes may be redeemed in gold coin, at the option of the Government: *Provided*, That upon demand of the holder, such notes shall be redeemed in silver dollars.

Sec. 5. That when the market price of silver, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall exceed one dollar for 371·25 grains of pure silver, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to receive deposits of silver bullion for the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 6. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States, to suspend, temporarily, the receipt of silver bullion for Treasury notes at any time when he is satisfied that through combinations or speculative manipulation of the market the price of silver is arbitrary, nominal, or fictitious.

Sec. 7. That the silver bullion deposited under this Act, represented by Treasury notes which have been redeemed in gold coin or in silver dollars, may be coined into standard silver dollars or any other denomination of silver coin now authorized by law, for the purpose of replacing the coin used in the redemption of notes.

Sec. 8. That so much of the Act of February 28, 1878, entitled "An Act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage into silver dollars of not less than dol. 2,000,000 nor more than dol. 4,000, 000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. That any gain or seigniorage arising from the coinage which may be executed under the provisions of this Act shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided by existing law.

Sec. 10. That silver bullion received under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law, and the regulations of the Mint Service governing the methods of receipt, determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

Sec. 11. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the purchase from time to time, as may be required, of silver bullion for the subsidiary silver coinage.

Sec. 12. That a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this Act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 13. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed

Sec. 14. That this Act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

MILITARY NOTES.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

COLONEL LE MARCHANT, Royal Horse Artillery, commands the Royal Artillery, Poona District, during such time as Colonel on the Staff A. M. Rawlins, R. A., holds temporary command of the District, during the absence of Major-General F. R. Solly-Flood. Colonel Le Marchant is on short leave to 4th March.

CAPTAIN MORICE, The Royal Fusiliers, has taken over the duties of Brigade Instructor in Army Signalling from Lieutenant Luard of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, proceeding to Quetta.

THE British and Native Non-Commissioned Officers who have finished the quarterly transport training course at Poona have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

SCHOOLMASTERS, not holding the rank of Warrant Officers, are to be allowed to wear the Crown on their forage caps, similar to the badge worn by Army Schoolmasters with the rank of Warrant Officer, but they must provide it at their own expense.

THE whole of the invalids who have passed the February Invaliding Boards, and all soldiers whose time will expire on or before the 15th March, are to be sent to Deolali for passage home in the Troopship, leaving on the 18th March.

MAJOR-GENERAL SOLLY-FLOOD, C.B., has been granted sick leave to sea for 123 days.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made :—10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant J.N. Harward, 19th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. G. F. Edwards, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant. 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant W. L Shakespear, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant. Lieutenant H. V. Bradley, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—Second-Lieutenant W. T. F. Harwood, 5th Lancers, for six months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant W. H. Persse, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 12 months on private affairs. Second-Lieutenant G. D. E. H. Fullerton, 5th Lancers, for three months on urgent private affairs. Brevet Major Sir B. C. A. Frere, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade for 12 months on private affairs. Surgeon H. J. Fletcher, Medical Staff, for six months on medical certificate. Colonel A. J. D. Hawes, 4th Punjab Infantry for 12 months on private affairs. Captain G. S. C. Swinton, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry for six months on private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Creek, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for six months on medical certificate.

WE regret to hear of the death of Surgeon Hennessy, of the Medical Staff at Lucknow, of dysentery on the 26th ult. Surgeon Hennessy served previously in the Meerut command, and was invalided home last year for the same disease, from which he died. The deceased officer only arrived in Lucknow a fortnight ago, took ill a few days afterwards, was removed to hospital, and died very suddenly.

A CORRESPONDENT sends two good instances of phonetic blunders :—"An officer in the gunners, with a great weakness for the aristocracy, was at a ball in Cork, and on the following day was greatly chaffed for the marked attention he had paid to a rather vulgar young person. 'A very nice girl, I assure you, and very well connected.' 'Well connected! How so?' 'She is the sister of the Countess of Ayr.' It was only the county surveyor's sister! The other is a case of an English country gentleman at Homburg, bored and out of his element." He sees a face in the Kurgarten (or whatever it is) that is familiar to him, so he rushes up, shakes the owner's hand, but "can't recl'ect" the man's name. "Made your breeches, sir," answers his astounded hunting tailor, trying to recall himself to E. C. G.'s memory, "Oh yes of course, *Major Bridges*, of course, of course," &c.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

AT the fourth annual meeting of the Society, held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, the following address by Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, the retiring president, was delivered :—

Gentlemen,—When you did me the honour of selecting me to be your president, you imposed upon me the very responsible task of addressing you this evening upon some branch or aspect of the study of anthropology. In my choice of a subject I have been greatly restricted by the consciousness that many of my hearers will be possessed of a width of scholarship and a depth of research to which I myself can make no pretension. It has seemed to me that in this early stage of the life of our Society it will be profitable for us to consider what our corporate object is and how we shall best attain it; and that on such a subject I may best hope to be helpful by suggestion. I have, therefore, chosen as the title of my address to-night "The Study of Anthropology in India." I shall not however, address you on that subject, but will, with your permission, take one small portion of India, the only portion of which I have any knowledge, and consider the question, with reference to that portion only, or at any rate mainly. In discussing such a question, no man can pretend to deal with India as a whole: he must perforce select some province or other as his text; and that the province I have perforce selected is not the one from which our Society takes its name, is the penalty which you must be content to pay for the liberal-mindedness which led you to go outside Bombay for your president. I propose, then, to consider first the subject-matter, with the investigation of which an anthropological society is concerned, and the objects to which its investigations should be directed; secondly, the materials which are available, and the sources from which we may hope to derive assistance; thirdly, the methods by which we may best attack the problems before us; and fourthly, the utility of our study and the advantages which flow from its prosecution. I suppose that the study of anthropology, in its broadest sense, includes all that relates to man as a social animal. Taken in this broadest sense, it embraces many subordinate studies—ethnology, or the study of the different races into which mankind is divided, their present distribution upon the face of the earth, and the steps by which that distribution has been arrived at; sociology, or the study of the social group and its organisation; philology, or the study of the languages spoken by man; the study of his religious beliefs and superstitions, for which I know no general name; history, or the study of his past doings; and the residual study of all such of his habits and ideas as do not fall under any of the above heads, of which the group so much investigated under the name of folk-lore is a good example. But the mere enumeration of these several studies, each of them covering a vast field which has too often been as yet hardly trenched upon by the spade of inquiry, shows that some limitation is needed to our first attempt at definition. And I think that this limitation may be expressed somewhat as follows. Whenever the immediate interest of any special branch of our subject and the wealth of material available for its study, have resulted in its exploration being pursued with great energy and minuteness, that particular branch becomes a separate science, with the results of which we, as anthropologists, are only concerned, in so far as they throw light upon the more general problems presented by the study of mankind. Where, on the other hand, the material is scanty, or has not been collected or digested, it lies within our province to collect it and make it generally available to the scientific world. Thus, we leave the political history of England to Mr. Froude and Lord Macaulay; its constitutional history to Professor Stubbs; the niceties of the Sanskrit language to Professor Max Muller; and the authorship of the four Gospels to—shall we say, Dr. Wace or Professor Huxley? But a paper on the migrations of the Kolarian tribes, a discussion of the law of adoption as existing among the Mongols, a glossary of familiar terms in the language of the Karens of Burma, or a dissertation upon the religion of the gipsy tribes of Northern India, would be most welcome contributions to an anthropological journal. In other words, whenever we can find a historian, a philologist, or a theologian, to undertake the minute description of any one organ of the social organism, as it now exists or as it existed at some former time, we stand aside and leave the task to him; and when he has completed it, we use his results to compare with others as aids to a general view of the evolution and structure of the organism as a whole, and to the study of its obscurer parts. Where, however, owing to distance or remoteness of interest, or difficulty of inquiry and scantiness of material, no full investigation has hitherto been made, the anthropologist is forced to collect for himself the material for his study. So that we may perhaps define the subject-matter of anthropology as being the comparative study of man as a social animal, together with the positive study of the same subject, so far as is necessary to supplement the material available for the former and more immediate object of our researches. In an Indian province we have the field very much to ourselves. Except, perhaps, in the matter of language, and of recent political history, we are seldom embarrassed by a too great abundance of recorded material; and we have in almost all cases to collect the information which alone can make any general conclusions possible. We have, then, to inquire into the ethnic constitution of the population of our province; its distribution; the sources whence its various constituents were derived; the routes which they followed and the times of their arrival; and the manner and degree in which the several elements have blended. We have, for each of the organic units into which the population is divided, to examine into the framework of rules and customs which supports society, and into the body of belief which regulates its religious practice and lends sanction to its rules of conduct. And we have to investigate its languages, inquire into its tribal traditions, and collect its folk-lore and superstitions, in the hope that they may throw light upon its origin and ethnic affinities. Here is a task sufficiently vast to satisfy the ambition of the most ardent inquirer. Let us see what materials are or can be made available upon which to base our conclusions. First, and in some respects most valuable of all, because most trustworthy, we have the actual physical conformation of the individuals composing any tribal or caste unit. I speak with hesitation on the subject, as it is one of which I have no personal knowledge or experience. But it seems to me that measurements, such as Mr. Risley has been making or causing to be made in Bengal, must, if made with sufficient care, possess a very special value as being statements of actual undoubted fact. No one who has not made the attempt can well realize how difficult it is to secure a full and accurate statement of custom on any given point, by verbal inquiry from Orientals, and, still more, from semi-savages. They do not clearly understand what you want; they are apt to fabricate information which they think that you wish for, but which they do not possess; you cannot always be certain that you fully understand their meaning; they omit to mention all sorts of limitations, exceptions, and explanations, which they either neglect as unimportant, or take for granted as understood, but which very materially modify the real facts. And above all, you are always in danger of stating as the custom general to a caste or tribe, a custom which obtains only among a certain small section or in a certain limited locality. Cranial measurements, on the other hand, are probably almost absolutely free from the personal equation of the observer, and are affected only by that irreducible minimum of error which is inherent in all human observations. And it is probable that the skull is not the only portion of the human frame, measurements of which will afford valuable indications of racial affinity. There is, however, an important point which cannot be too strongly insisted upon; and that is, that, for the figures to possess any value whatever, the number of instances must be large. The differences which form the basis of our conclusions are small; and it is only when sufficiently large numbers of observations are grouped together that the element of variation from the standard type can be so far eliminated that it ceases appreciably to affect the results. A distinguished English observer has only recently furnished us with an instance of the danger of basing inductions of this nature upon an insufficiently large number of instances. There is another aspect of the physical conformation of the natives of India, from which it is possible that valuable information may some day be gathered, and that is the physiognomical aspect. The great races of mankind have certain physiognomical characteristics which mark them off very distinctly one from another; and it is probable that a trained eye would detect the prevalence of one or another of these characteristics in the several groups into which our population is divided. But here we ourselves are at a disadvantage. It is notorious that a European, on first landing in the country, can with difficulty distinguish one native from another: the type is so new that the details are lost in the general impression; and it is probable that this inability is present with us in some measure to the last. This is one of the matters in which we may expect valuable aid from native investigators, when sufficiently trained for the inquiry.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

ONLY the final ties for singles and doubles remain to be played off, and as only local representatives have lived so far through the tournament, the deciding matches have been put off until, some future date, when the frantic rush of social events at present progress will have lessened. Our visitors, who so pluckily came long distances to compete, have been unlucky. Mr. Mahon, the Poona representative, was unfortunately compelled to scratch owing to pressure of business engagements; and Mr. Arthur and Mr. Lane were manifestly quite out of form, and were much handicapped by the high wind which unfortunately raged during their matches. We give below the result of the tournament up to the final ties.

SINGLES.

FIRST TIES.

F W Shaw, Bo Gymkhana, beat A K Oliver, Bombay Gymkhana ... ... 6—3, 6—3

A E Barton, 4th Bombay Rifles, beat H T Jacob, Bombay Gymkhana ... ... 6—1, 4—6, 6—4

SECOND TIES.

E F Nicholson, Ladies' Gymkhana, beat S R Arthur, Poona Districts ... ... 6—1, 6—3

F W Shaw, Bombay Gymkhana, beat H A Lane, Hyderabad Cavalry ... ... 6—3, 6—4

A E Barton, 4th Bombay Rifles, beat C Boileau, Bombay Gymkhana ... ...Scratched.

H R Cobbold, Bombay Gymkhana, beat G Mahon, Poona ... ...Scratched.

THIRD TIES.

E F Nicholson, Ladies' Gymkhana, beat F W Shaw, Bombay Gymkhana ... ... 6—3, 6—3

A E Barton, 4th Bombay Rifles, beat H R Cobbold, Bombay Gymkhana.

DOUBLE.

FIRST TIES.

E F Nicholson and A K Oliver, Ladies' Gymkhana, beat H Anderson and H R Cobbold, Bombay Gymkhana ... ... 6—1, 6—1

SECOND TIES.

E F Nicholson and A K Oliver beat H A Lane, and S R Arthur, Deccan... ... ... 6—2, 6—4

W Murray and A E Barton, Bombay Gymkhana beat A J Brooks and F W Shaw, Bombay Gymkhana ... ... 6—2, 3—6, 6—2

THE ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

THE Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, delivered judgment in the case, in which a charge of criminal trespass was brought against Mr. H. Ballantine, junior, and Mr. Essofally, of the firm of Hirjee Mooljee & Co. His Worship, in deciding the case, said :—The evidence in this case is of a conflicting nature. The police officer and No. 1 are not acquainted with Guzerathi, and most of the witnesses, called by the complainant, spoke in that language; and were not well acquainted with any other language. The accused No. 2, appears to have acted as an interpreter, at times, between the parties. It is sufficient under these circumstances, to arrive at a clear conclusion as to all that did take place. I think the evidence proves that Mr. Ballantine went with the two accused to Superintendent McDermott, on Sunday, 12th January last. After hearing the parties he considered there was reason to believe a cognisable offence had been committed, and he directed Mr. Inspector Young, who was his subordinate officer, to investigate the case. For the purpose of such investigation, Mr. Young and the two accused went to the shop of Hirjee Mooljee and Co., near the Jumma Musjid, (which was within the limits of the Superintendent's station) between 3 and 4 o'clock, that afternoon, When they arrived, Mr. Young informed some of the persons in the shop that he was a police officer, and asked if the owner was there." His then detailed the evidence which has been previously heard. "Without doubt, Mr. Young's intention throughout was to do his duty in investigating the case; and he was desirous, for that purpose of seeing and marking certain goods in the presence of witnesses. He was also anxious to obtain an inspection of the entries in the books, as to those goods. Was Mr. Young, in going upstairs to the second story and doing what he did there, committing criminal trespass? Did he go, or remain there, with the intention to intimidate, insult, or annoy any person in possession of such property I do not think. I can come to the conclusion from the evidence, of the fact of Mr. Young going there without permission, that he went with the intent to insult or annoy. The two accused also went up without permission their intention being to assist Mr. Young, and in their case I come to the same conclusion, *i.e.*, that I am not justified from the fact of their going up without permission, in concluding that their intent was to insult or annoy. He therefore acquitted both the gentlemen in question.

WESLEYAN METHODISM IN BOMBAY.

H. E. LADY REAY has kindly consented to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Bombay Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church, Parsonage, and Colaba High School on Thursday, the 13th instant. The site which is off Colaba Causeway was granted by the Government of Bombay to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, for the erection of a building which on the first floor will provide a Church for the worship of the Wesleyan troops of H. M.'s Army and the seamen of the Royal Navy, and on the ground-floor for the Colaba High School. The site measures 600 square yards and is the extreme amount that the regulations of Government permit to be given. An additional 300 square yards have been bought from Government for Rs. 4,500 for the erection of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, making in all 900 square yards. The position of the site is one of the finest in Bombay, and is most suitable for the purposes for which it has been acquired. Its chief frontage being on the Colaba Causeway, which is the direct and connecting road between the Garrison and the Town, sixty feet north of the Tramway Company's offices, some three hundred yards south of the Young Men's Christian Association, and only a couple of minutes' walk from the Apollo Bunder, where the men of the Navy land, and where most of the comers to Bombay land also. The principal hotels are within comfortable walking distance, while in the immediate vicinity of the site, there has sprung up within the last three years a large residential population of Europeans which bids fair to become still larger. Forty years or so ago Colaba was an island itself, when no Causeway existed and except at low water the journey between the Fort and Colaba had to be made by boats, since which the Apollo Reclamation and other improvements have been carried out, entirely obliterating the former appearance of the neighbourhood. A fine broad thoroughfare as the Causeway is, so favourably situated near the centre of the city, and yet with the sea not a sixth of a mile distant on both sides of it—the harbour on the one and the ocean on the other—it is impossible for it to deteriorate, and it cannot but improve with every passing year.

At the present moment it is only intended to proceed with the Parsonage which in addition to the minister's residence on the two upper floors will also provide temporarily for the Church and School on the ground-floor. To build the Parsonage and necessary servants' quarters Rs. 18,000 will be required.

That the Government have dealt so generously with the Church ought alone to commend the scheme to the hearty sympathy and support of the public.

One of the Wesleyan Ministers which first came to India in 1814 commenced services in Bombay in the neighbourhood of Mazagon, and two others actually ministered here from 1817 to 1821, when the Mission for some reason or other was relinquished. Until three years ago the nearest Wesleyan Minister to Bombay was at Jabalpur, 616 miles distant. Now services are regularly held at Colaba, Byculla, Igatpura, Deolali, Bhosawul, Poona, and Kirkee, and occasionally in some smaller stations in the Presidency. At two of the former, chapels have been already built. The Sunday congregations number 700. At Colaba there is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home besides the High School for European boys and girls. At Byculla a native day and night school and Marathi and Guzerathi are carried on with forty pupils, and open-air services for natives are held every evening in the neighbourhood.

SEVERAL medical changes take place shortly. Brigade Surgeon Maunsell is going early in March to Lucknow to succeed Brigade Surgeon Hamilton, proceeding on four months' furlough to Europe. Brigade Surgeon Charles Churchill goes to Murree from Peshawur; and it is rumoured that Deputy Surgeon-General Hoysted will leave Peshawur before long, and be stationed at Umballa. General satisfaction is expressed by the medical staff in India that Surgeon-General Thompson's time has been extended, as it is believed that he has the well-being of the department at heart.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

A TRADES MARKS CASE.

THE following decision has been given in one of the London Courts in the matter of the application of Spicer Brothers to register a Trade Mark and in the matter of the opposition thereto by John Dickinson and Co., Ld. :—

The mark sought to be registered by the applicants consists of a lion holding up his forepaw, in respect of "paper" (not paper hangings) not bags made of paper nor strawboards, nor mill-board.

The application is opposed by Messrs. John Dickinson & Co. Ld., upon the ground that such mark so nearly resembles their registered Trade Mark No. 14637 as to be calculated to deceive. The said Mark No. 14637 is registered in respect of paper (except paper hangings) stationery, printing, and bookbinding and consists of a scroll shield, bearing a lion rampant holding in its forepaw a flag-staff with a pennon on which is the word "Reliance." The applicants in their counter-statement contend that the word "Reliance" is the essential feature of the opponents registered Trade Mark and that the opponents have not claimed the device of a lion as the essential feature of such Trade Mark. From the declaration of George Alexander James Rothney, the secretary of the opponent Company, it appears that the opponent's goods are addressed and described as "Lion" Mark paper and this statement is not denied by the applicants. Now although it is true that the lion in the respective marks is depicted in different attitudes yet it seems to me that goods bearing the applicant's marks could only be known in the Trade as "Lion" paper, and therefore I am of opinion that the applicants marks as such resemblance to the registered Trade Mark No. 13637 as to be calculated to deceive, and refuse to place the same upon the Register of Trade Marks.

THE UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE second annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held at the offices, Cawnpore, on Thursday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. E. Cooper, the President. In opening the proceedings the chairman said :—

"INDIAN GRAIN."

"The question of introducing grain elevators' into this country has of late attracted the attention of the Government of India, and as it is one of some importance, it is sure to continue to receive the most careful consideration of the State and of those interested in the trade. I find that during the official year 1888-89 880,000 tons of wheat were exported from this country and if we take the average percentage of impurities at 6 per cent. it gives over 52,000 tons. If necessity arose a better standard could be easily attained. In other words, something over 35,000 tons of impurities are shipped every year, and as the consumer has to pay for this there is a strong case made out, from his point of view at least, in favour 2of purer wheat. But it seems to me that, before we introduce an elaborate system of elevators, we ought to be sure that a higher standard of purity is desired. At the moment there is no inducement to exporters to ship a better quality, as buyers at home won't pay more for it: so it is obvious that the movement for cleaner wheat must come from the other side. Once the Corn Association lay down that the standard is to be a higer one, shippers will have no more difficulty in working up to it than they had in attaining a three per cent linseed standard, and in giving effect to this I very much doubt if the elevator system will be required at all. Your Committee will no doubt watch the progress of the movement with interest and will give expression to their views if called upon to do so.

"RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT."

"If I am not trespassing too much on your time gentlemen, I would now beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject of railway extension as affecting the port of Calcutta and these Provinces. You have no doubt taken a keen interest in the various schemes that have been submitted to the Government of India, and are well acquainted with the cogent reasons that have been urged in favour of the development of the railway system connecting the seaboard with Northern India: so I need not take up your time in attempting to illustrate the advantages derivable from improved communication. Of the three schemes submitted to Government for consideration, that of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company is more calculated to meet the commercial and industrial requirements of the part of India represented by this Chamber than either of the others. It is much to be regretted that this proposal has for the moment been set aside by the India Office. At first sight it seems almost incredible that an offer to construct a second direct and independent line to Calcutta without pecuniary assistance from the State should be rejected: but it remains to be seen whether the influence of vested interests has proved too powerful with the Secretary of State, or whether Government are prepared to construct an alternative line offering the same advantages to the public as that of the Bengal and North-Western scheme. But, whatever the ultimate intention of Government may be in this respect, I think it will be admitted that the fact that private enterprise is prepared to construct such a line without pecuniary assistance from the State whenever required to do so by Government cannot be without its effect in making the E. I. Railway more considerate in meeting the wishes of the mercantile community, and more anxious in developing its resources in every direction.

To return, however, to the necessity for improved facilities for railway communication with Calcutta. This rejection of the Bengal and N.-W. project leaves Upper India without an alternative trade route to the seaboard and, as far as can be seen at the moment, the Government without a railway policy. Whatever may be the outcome of the deliberations of Government, they cannot alter the fact that Upper India sorely needs increased facilities for the transport of its goods, and cheaper coal for its manufacturing industries. Meantime, then we are exactly in the same position as we have been for years.

The E. I. Railway is, I fear, at present incapable and powerless to meet either of these wants. With the means at its disposal it might be admitted that it does all that can be expected of it, but with its single line of rails between Mogul-Serai and Delhi, a distance of 485 miles, it is not capable of carrying the trade to the seaboard with anything like reasonable facility—as has already been shown, the average speed of the goods trains between Delhi and Howrah is about 5 miles per hour—and I think it will be most difficult to prove that such a rate of progression is all that is needed in the requirements of commerce.

Believe me, gentlemen, I am not attempting to make out an indictment against the E. I. Railway, on the contrary I am prepared to admit that it is an admirably managed line, and is of great service to the State and country; but on the other hand we cannot help recognising the fact that its present resources are inadequate to ordinary trade requirements, and that if pressure were put on for war purposes, the trade of this part of India would become totally disorganised. Amongst other schemes which the E. I. Railway Company may have for the improvement of traffic, I may include one for the doubling of the line between Mogul-Serai and Delhi, or between Mogul-Serai and some point further west, whence the volume of traffic renders a double line of rails necessary.

At any rate, gentlemen, I will not trespass further on your time in speculating on the eventual outcome of the deliberations of the Company in respect to improved facilities. This part of India needs extended communication with the port of Calcutta, and I feel assured that you recognise with me the necessity for a more vigorous policy on the part of the E. I. Railway Company in the development of their resources than has hitherto characterised that body, and it is to be hoped that the visit of their Chairman to this country will mark the inauguration of a line of policy that will be calculated to meet trade requirements.

One other point I would beg leave to refer to, and that is the want of progress with the schemes for constructing lines in the Ganges-Dogra Doab and for completing the connection of the intregaage lines at Cawnpore, and thus placing the industrial mercantile centre of North-Western India in direct communication without break of gauge, with the districts producing such a large portion of its trade.

Then, again, there is the scheme for laying down a third line of rails between Cawnpore and Lucknow, which would render available the practically unlimited supply of wood fuel, bark for tanning purposes, timber and other forest products from the Kher forests. But to bring these products into market at a moderate cost it is clear that the inevitable charges caused by break of gauge, separate terminals, and such like, should be done away with, and it is to be hoped that Government will no longer delay sanctioning proposals that are calculated to be of immense advantage to the manufacturing interests of Cawnpore and a source of considerable revenue to the State from the sale of forest produce, the trade in which is for the moment altogether neglected. It is now some time since these proposals were submitted, and it seems only reasonable to expect that Government should either sanction them or undertake their construction at their own expense.

The adoption of the Committee's report for the year 1889 was proposed by Mr. Reinhold, seconded by Mr. Beer, and carried unanimously, a vote of thanks to the President for his exertions on behalf of the Chamber being included in the resolution.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

HAKA, the Southern Chin Column, 25th February.—Yesterday a telegram was received from General Tregear informing us that the messenger, sent by General Symons from Hmunlipi on the 19th, had met the reconnoitring party near Darbilla's village, on Molium Pui, on the 23rd.

General Tregear estimates the distance from his camp on the Koladyne to Hmunlipi as not under 70 miles, which, added to the known distance from here to Hmunlipi, makes a total of 103 miles from Haka to the Koladyne river. It looks, therefore, as if the road-makers to the western column would have their work cut out to reach Haka this season.

The messenger to the Tashons has not yet returned, but as time is so precious the General has decided to start to-morrow on a reconnaissance towards the Tashon Ywams. It is absolutely necessary to know all about the distance and the road, so as to enable the General to arrange for a simultaneous combined movement from Forte White. The reconnoitring party will probably be absent for six or seven days.

On arrival at Haka the headmen were told that they must at once give up the captives recently raided from Siha

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An interesting paper on the photographs of wood sections obtained by the microscope was recently read before the French Photographic Society. M. Thil, Inspector of Forests in France, has pointed out that such photographs permit the trees which furnished the wood to be classified, thanks to the structure of the cells and the fibres of the timber. Thin cuttings of any wood compared with standard photographs enable it to be identified at once. Some four hundred of these micro-photographs have been prepared for the French Minister of Agriculture.

Photography has also been applied to plotting curves by Professor Eric Gerard, of Montefiore University, Liege. The swings of an oscillating body —for example, the needle of a galvanometer on either side of the zero line—can in this way be traced and recorded upon sensitive paper. An induction spark is passed between a strip of magnesium and a carbon point, so as to produce a small arc, or rather a rapid succession of arcs. These sparks are reflected from a mirror attached to the oscillating needle, and impress their image on a moving scale of photographic paper, producing a wavy row of dots which undulates about the zero line, as the needle oscillates from side to side.

Dr. Kuenkenthal, of Jena, has recently given an account of his explorations in the arctic King Charles Land to the Bremen Geographical Society. These islands belong to Spitzbergen, geologically speaking, and not, as was supposed, to Franz Joseph Land. They are almost entirely without vegetation; a few hardy mosses struggling for existence on the clayey soil. Numerous skeletons of walrus have been thrown up by the sea; white bears, walrus, and seals are plentiful. The inland lakes are also swarming with crustaceans and insects. King Charles Land is almost unapproachable, owing to the icebergs which pack the surrounding seas.

Indian yellow is an expensive pigment, and chemists have attempted to prepare it by synthesis, but hitherto without avail. We now learn, however, that M. Grœbe, a Swiss chemist, has succeeded in making one of its principal elements, namely, euxanthone. Indian yellow, or "piuri," as it is called by the natives, is fabricated at Monghyr, in Bengal, and its preparation is in the hands of a few peasants, who are said to guard the secret. From the observations of Mr. Mukhaji, however, it appears to be made from a bilious secretion of cows which are fed exclusively on the leaves of the mango tree.

A public subscription has been started in France under the patronage of M. Pasteur and other well-known members of the Academy for the purpose of erecting a statue to Boussingault, the founder of agricultural chemistry in that country. Boussingault's experiments gave rise to the doctrine of restoring to the soil the elements taken from it by the harvest. He also instituted at Bechelbronn an agricultural station which is the prototype of latter establishments for the experimental study of agriculture. During his youth Boussingault spent several years exploring Central America, and took an active part, as a lieutenant of Bolivar, in the War of Independence.

The pretty town of Ontario, California, has a tramway in one of the principal streets on which are some very steep inclines. The car is drawn up hill and along the levels by a pair of mules; but as they are not required on the down grades the animals mount the car, and ride with it to the bottom, where they are again harnessed. To this end a platform with folding sides is added as a sort of stable-tender to the passenger department.

Experiments made in Sweden by M. Sandberg on the strength of iron rails during winter have gone to show that steel rails containing over four per cent. of carbon are apt to break in cold weather. In fact, the result of his investigations point to the use of rails less carbon than this—say three per cent—in countries as cold in winter as Norway and Sweden.

Since the year 1883, Mr. S. P. Langley, the well-known American astronomer, has been engaged in Alleghany Observatory, in measuring the temperature of the moon. He has come to the conclusion that the mean temperature of the lunar soil when exposed to the sun is about 0deg. cent., that is to say, the freezing point.

The origin of the word *grippe* has been traced back to the year 1743. In an old number of the *Journal de Medicine* there is an account of the winter of 1743, during which apoplexy and catarrhs were very common. The colds are described as similar to what were called *folette* the preceding year; but in 1743 they were called *grippe*. Few persons escaped the malady, and it readily attacked the weak-chested.

It has been proposed to construct a bridge over the Bosphorus between Roumelia and Anatoli-Hissar. Its length would be 800 metres, and its height 70 metres. The project is not very novel, and will probably be deferred until it is found necessary to connect the railways on the two shores.

Captain Paul la Cour, a Danish mechanical genius, who first made a name by inventing the "phonic wheel," which has been successfully applied to synchronous multiplex telegraphy, has introduced a new system of distinguishing light houses, which in a modified form is now in use at the harbour of Aarhus, in Jutland. The new lantern there, when seen from the sea, shows a red, green, or blue light, according to the different points from which it is observed, and thus becomes a means of guiding vessels in the proper course to make the harbour. When they are in a line for the entrance the light is red, and in swerving from this line to either side the light is green or blue. The colours are separated from each other by spaces of white light.

This, however, is only a part of La Cour's invention, as exhibited at the Copenhagen Industrial Exhibition. He also makes the lighthouse signal its name by the Morse Code, and not by occulting the light, so as to produce long and short flashes corresponding to the dash and dot of the code, as was suggested by Sir W. Thomson, but by the use of the spectrum. La Cour's idea is to cut off the light in such a way that after it passes through a prism the spectrum is seen by a telescope on the vessel to be discontinuous, and presenting a line of light broken into dots and dashes. This he calls "Spectro-telegraphy," and his experiments show that a message can be sent by it at a rate of 20 words a minute. Passing from lighthouses, he also points out that two ships at sea can converse by this method at night. Moreover, a ship's headlight can be made to signal the name of the vessel, all the time while burning steadily.

The siphon recorder, by which most of our Indian and American telegrams are received, has recently been improved in the mode of marking the message on the travelling slip of paper. In the original instrument the ink sparted from the point of a siphon pen, because it was electrified, and the "mouse-mill" which electrified it was a troublesome organ of the apparatus. By the new device of Mr. Ash and another inventor, a vibratory motion is given to the siphon by means of a small electro-magnet, and the ink is thus shaken out of it in small jets. The "mouse-mill" is no longer required, and the whole instrument is much simpler than it was at first.

Nickle steel contains about 25 per cent. of nickle, and it has the property of existing in two states, magnetic and non-magnetic, through a range of temperature from below, the freezing point to 500deg. cent. It is brought into the latter state by heating it red-hot and cooling it slowly in water. This metal was recently the subject of a communication to the Royal Society by Dr. John Hopkinson, president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Wires of the non-magnetisable steel have a breaking stress of about 50 tons per square inch and an elongation of 30 per cent. before rupture. Magnetisable wires have a breaking stress of nearly 90 tons per square inch and an extension of about 7 per cent. before rupture. Dr. Hopkinson points out that the former is suitable as a mild steel, where its property of elongation would be useful. But he finds, from his experiments, that if it be exposed to a sharp frost it will become a hard steel, and remain so until it has been heated to a temperature of about 600deg. cent.

In *Das Wetter* for January, Dr. R. Assmann gives, as the result of many observations, the following conditions as favouring the spread of organisms in the atmosphere—(1) Dryness of the soil, (2) deficiency of snow-fall, (3) Deficiency of rainfall, (4) existence of low clouds, or fogs, (5) prevalence of high barometer with little mixture of the air in the vertical direction. He also shows that these conditions were prevalent throughout Eastern and Central Europe from the beginning of November to the end of the year. Moreover, atmospheric dust existed in large quantities, and was carried westward by easterly winds. The spread of influenza may have been due to these conditions. Changes of temperature have not, he considers, any important relation to the spread of the epidemic.

In connection with these observations, it will be remembered that we had some particularly "harsh" fogs before the influenza plainly manifested itself in London; and that the recent westerly winds from the Atlantic seemed to check the epidemic at once.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the results of the competitions at the recent meetings:—

MATCH I.

	Scores.	H'dp Points.		Total.	Prizes.
200 Yards.					Rs.
Cadet J Lawrence	30	2		32	15
Corpl J Beckerleg	30	2		32	10
Sergt-Maj W F Melvin	30	2		32	5
Sergt J E Keess	30	...		30	*a*
Corpl J A McKinnon	29	1		30	*a*
Vol J Brooks	28	2		30	5
Vol C Engel	27	2		29	*a*
Lce-Corpl F W Fido	28	...		28	5
Sergt Pinder	27	1		28	5
Vol E W Ellis	27	1		28	*a*
Vol F M Horne	27	...		27	5
	Scores.	Handicap Points.	Carbine Points.	Total.	Prizes.
500 Yards.					Rs.
Vol F Murray	32	1	...	33	15
Vol W Stephens	32	...	...	32	10
Vol E W Pyrke	30	2	...	32	5
Arm-Sergt W Boylette	30	2	...	32	5
Lance-Corpl F W Fido	30	...	...	31	5
Sergt J E Keess	30	...	...	30	*a*
Vol W D Small	28	2	...	30	*a*
Sergt T Reed	26	2	2	30	5
Cr-Sergt E Thomas	29	...	...	29	*a*
Vol J Brooks	27	2	...	29	5
800 Yards.					Rs.
Sergt H Black	32	1	...	33	*a*
Vol W D Small	31	2	...	33	*a*
Arm-Sergt W Boylette	30	2	...	32	15
Cr-Sergt E Thomas	30	...	...	30	*a*
Cr-Sergt A D Little	29	1	...	30	10
Vol E Sadler	27	2	...	29	5
Vol J W Gordon	27	2	...	29	5
Sergt J E Keess	28	...	...	28	*a*
Vol W Stephens	28	...	...	28	5
Cadet A Herbert	20	2	5	27	5
Bombr J Jenkins	20	2	5	27	5

The highest aggregate at the three distances:—First Sergt J E Keess, score 88, total 88, equal to Messrs Lund and Blockley's Prize (cup), value Rs. 75 and Rs. 25 cash; Second, Vol W D Small, score 82, H P 6, total 88 equal to Messrs Thacker and Co's Prize (telescope), value Rs. 60.

a See Bye-law 16 of Prospectus.

MATCH II.

				Rs.
200 Yards.				
Vol C Engel	30	2	32	*a*
Vol C H Butler	29	1	30	15
Arm-Sergt W Boylette	28	2	30	10
Sergt Maj W F Melvin	28	2	30	5
Cadet J Lawrence	27	2	29	5
Vol F M Horne	28	...	28	5
Vol F Murray	27	1	28	5
Corpl J A McKinnon	27	1	28	*a*
Vol S G Ellis	26	2	28	5
500 Yards.				Rs.
Vol S G Ellis	31	2	... 33	15
Vol J Mason	31	2	... 33	*a*
Vol E W Ellis	31	1	... 32	*a*
Sergt-Maj W F Melvin	30	2	... 32	10
Capt J A McKinnon	30	1	... 31	*a*
Vol E Sands	29	2	... 31	5
Sergt J F Keess	30	...	... 30	*a*
Vol F Murray	29	1	... 20	5
Corpl F Waller	29	1	... 30	5
Vol E W Pyrke	28	2	... 30	5
Cr Sergt E Thomas	29	...	... 29	*a*
Vol C H Butler	28	1	... 25	5
800 Yards.				Rs.
Sergt T Reed	28	2	5	35 15
Corpl J A McKinnon	32	1	...	34 *a*
Cadet A Herbert	26	2	5	33 10
Sergt J E Keess	31	...	...	31 *a*
Sergt H Black	29	1	...	30 *a*
Vol E W Ellis	29	1	...	30 *a*
Vol J W Gordon	28	2	...	30 5
Corpl F Waller	27	1	...	28 5
Vol C H Butler	27	1	...	28 5
Vol D Bowie	26	2	...	28 5
Vol L Valladares	26	2	...	28 5

Highest aggregate score at the three distances—Corpl J A McKinnon score 90, H P 3, total 93, the Bankers, Prize, Rs. 100.

a See Bye-Law 16 of Prospectus.

MATCH III.

				Rs.
300 Yards.				
Colr Sergt E Thomas	30	...	30	*a*
Lieut F W English	29	1	30	15
Vol C Engel	28	2	30	*a*
Vol L Valladares	28	2	30	10
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	29	...	29	*a*
Cadet A Herbert	27	2	29	5
Corpl J A McKinnon	27	1	28	*a*
Corpl V Collins	26	2	28	5
Vol J J DeSouza	26	2	28	5
Sergt-Major Melvin, W F	26	2	28	5
Vol F M Horne	27	...	27	5
600 Yards.				Rs.
Vol C H Butler	31	1	...	32 15
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkin	30	...	...	30 *a*
Sergt H Black	29	1	...	30 *a*
Vol J F Major	28	1	...	29 10
Vol F Murray	27	1	...	28 5
Corpl J A McKinnon	27	1	...	28 *a*
Vol S G Ellis	25	2	...	27 5
Vol W Stephens	26	...	...	26 5
Colr Sergt A D Little	25	1	...	26 5
Vol E W Pyrke	24	2	...	26 5
700 Yards.				Rs.
Corpl J Beckerly	23	2	4	34 15
Lieut F W English	32	1	...	33 10
Corpl J A McKinnon	32	1	...	33 *a*
Vol E W Pyrke	31	2	...	33 5
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	32	...	...	32 *a*
Colr Sergt A D Little	31	1	...	32 5
Vol W D Small	30	2	...	32 *a*
Sergt J E Keess	31	...	...	31 *a*
Sergt H Black	30	1	...	31 *a*
Vol C Engel	29	2	...	31 *a*
Vol J E Brooks	29	2	...	31 5
Vol J M Talbot	28	2	...	30 5
Arm Sergt W Boylette	28	2	...	30 5

Highest aggregate score at the three distances.—1st Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins, 91 points, Rs. 150 cash. 2nd, Corpl J A McKinnon, 89 points *a*. 3rd, Sergt H Black, 87 points, *a*. 4th, Vol C Engel, 87 points, Messrs. Phillips' Prize (telescope), value Rs. 50.

a Bye-Law 16.

MATCH IV.

				Rs.
300 Yards.				
Vol C Engel	30	2	32	*a*
Lieut F W English	30	1	31	15
Corpl J A McKinnon	30	1	31	*a*
Vol L Valladares	29	2	31	10
Vol E W Pyrke	29	2	31	10
Vol W H Prescott	28	1	29	5
Vol S G Ellis	27	2	29	5
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	28	...	28	*a*
Sergt H Black	27	1	28	5
Sergt-Maj W F Melvin	25	2	27	*a*
Cr-Sergt J G Wright	25	2	27	*a*
Vol J Mason	25	2	27	5
Vol E Sands	24	2	26	5
600 Yards.				Rs.
Corpl C Stephens	29	2	3	34 15
Sergt H Black	28	1	...	29 *a*
Lieut F W English	27	2	...	28 10
Cr-Sergt A D Little	27	1	...	28 10
Vol E W Ellis	27	1	...	28 *a*
Sergt J E Keess	27	...	...	27 *a*
Vol W Stephens	27	...	...	27 5
Lce-Corpl F W Fido	27	...	...	27 5
Vol J F Major	26	1	...	27 5
Corpl J A McKinnon	26	1	...	27 *a*
Vol F Murray	26	1	...	27 5
Vol C H Butler	26	1	...	27 5
700 Yards.				Rs.
Sergt W Tate	28	2	4	34 15
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	33	...	...	33 *a*
Sergt H Black	32	1	...	33 *a*
Vol W Stephens	32	...	...	32 10
Vol E W Ellis	31	1	...	32 *a*
Vol F Murray	31	1	...	32 10
Vol D Bowie	30	2	...	32 5
Lieut F W English	30	1	...	31 5
Qr-Mr Sergt J G Wright	29	2	...	31 5
Vol E W Pyrke	29	2	...	31 5
Vol J W Gordon	29	2	...	31 5
Vol C H Butler	29	1	...	30 5

Highest aggregate at the three distances—Sergt H Black, 90 points, Rs. 120 of the amount presented by the Bombay Merchants; Lieut F W English, 90 points (counted out.)

a See Bye-Law 16.

MATCH V.

				Rs.
200 Yards.				
Vol D Bowie	31	2	33	15
Arm-Sergt W Boylette	30	2	32	10
Vol E Sadler	30	2	32	5
Corpl J A McKinnon	30	1	31	*a*
Vol E W Ellis	30	1	31	*a*
Sergt H Black	30	1	31	*a*
Vol C H Butler	30	1	31	*a*
Vol L Valladares	29	2	31	5
Vol A Monk	29	2	31	5
Cadet J Lawrence	29	2	31	5
Vol Pyrke	29	2	31	5
500 Yards.				Rs.
Vol E W Ellis	33	1	... 34	*a*
Lieut T M English	33	...	... 33	15
Sergt H Black	32	1	... 33	*a*
Cr-Sergt E Thomas	32	...	... 32	*a*
Vol S G Ellis	30	2	... 32	10
Cr-Sergt W Boylette	30	2	... 32	5
Sergt J E Keess	31	...	... 31	*a*
Vol E Sadler	29	2	... 31	5
Vol C H Butler	29	1	... 30	*a*
Vol L F B De Sa	28	2	... 30	5
Vol H Bullock	28	2	... 30	5
Corpl J Backerley	26	2	2 30	5
600 Yards.				Rs.
Sergt H Black	31	1	... 32	*a*
Corpl J A McKinnon	31	1	... 32	*a*
Cr-Sergt E Thomas	31	...	... 31	*a*
Vol S G Ellis	29	2	... 21	15
Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins	30	...	... 30	*a*
Vol E W Ellis	29	1	... 30	*a*
Vol C H Butler	29	1	... 30	*a*
Cr-Sergt J G Wright	28	2	... 30	10
Lieut T M English	29	...	... 29	5
Sergt J E Keess	28	...	... 28	*a*
Lieut F W English	27	1	... 28	*a*
Arm-Sergt W Boylette	26	2	... 28	*a*
Vol D Bowie	26	2	... 28	5
Cadet J Lawrence	23	2	3 28	5
Vol W Stephens	27	...	... 27	*a*
Vol L Valladares	25	2	... 27	5
Vol E W Pyrke	24	2	... 26	5

Highest aggregate at the three distances—1st, Sergt H Black, 96 points. *a*; 2nd, Vol E W Ellis, 95 points, Treacher and Co's prize (Plate), Rs. 140; 3rd Cr-Sergt E Thomas, 93 points, Nansey Khyraz, Prize (Cup), Rs. 50.

MATCH VI.

				Rs.
200 Yards.				
Corpl J A McKinnon	31	1	32	*a*
Vol J Mason	30	2	32	*a*
Arm-Sergt W Boylette	30	2	32	*a*
Vol S G Ellis	30	2	32	*a*
Corpl A Monk	30	2	32	15
Lce-Corpl F W Fido	31	0	31	10
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	31	0	31	*a*
Vol E W Ellis	30	1	31	*a*
Vol W B Smith	29	2	31	5
Bombr W Carter	29	2	31	5
Vol M T Mullin	29	2	31	5
Vol D Warner	28	2	30	5
Sergt-Major W F Melvin	28	2	30	*a*
Cr-Sergt J G Wright	28	2	30	*a*
500 yards.				Rs.
Sergt-Major Melvin, W F	32	2	0 34	15
Vol C H Butler	32	1	0 33	*a*
Arm-Sergt W Boylette	31	2	0 33	*a*
Vol E W Ellis	31	1	0 32	*a*
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	31	0	0 31	*a*
Sergt J E Keess	31	0	0 31	*a*
Cr-Sergt A D Little	30	1	0 31	10
Vol E Sands	29	2	0 31	5
Vol W Stephens	30	0	0 30	*a*
Vol F Murray	29	1	0 30	5
Vol H M Prescott	29	1	0 30	5
Corpl J A McKinnon	29	1	0 30	*a*
Vol L Valladares	28	2	0 30	5
Lieut T M English	29	0	0 29	5
600 Yards.				Rs
Vol J Mason	33	2	0 35	*a*
Corpl J Beckerly	28	2	3 33	15
Vol W D Small	29	2	0 31	*a*
Corpl J A McKinnon	29	1	0 30	*a*
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	29	0	0 29	*a*
Major R S Brown	29	0	0 29	10
Cr-Sergt E Thomas	29	0	0 29	*a*
Vol C H Butler	28	1	0 29	*a*
Vol T M Mullin	27	2	0 29	5
Sergt T Reed	24	2	3 29	5
Vol F Murray	27	1	0 28	5
Lieut F W English	27	1	0 28	5
Cr-Sergt J G Wright	26	2	0 28	5
Vol S G Ellis	26	2	0 28	*a*
Corpl F Waller	26	1	0 27	5

Highest aggregate at the three distances.—Vol J Mason, 94 points, Rs. 100 of the amount presented by H. E. the Governor.

a See By-law 16.

MATCH VII—600 and 800 Yards.

Rank and Names	Scores.	Handicap points	Carbine Points.	Total.	Prize.
					Rs.
Vol S G Ellis	57	4	...	61	Watson & Co's 100
Lt F W English	57	2	...	59	Maroks & Co's 60
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	58	...	...	58	Neuberg & Co's 50
Vol E W Ellis	55	2	...	57	Soundy & Co's 30
Corpl J A McKinnon	55	2	...	57	" 20
Sergt H Black	54	2	...	56	Cash 15
Vol F Murray	52	2	...	54	" 15
Vol H W Prescott	52	2	...	54	" 10
Corpl J Beckerly	41	4	8	53	" 10
Vol C Engel	48	4	...	52	" 10
Vol C H Butter	49	2	...	51	" 5
Vol E W Pyrke	46	4	...	50	" 5
Vol J Brooks	44	4	...	48	" 5
Cr Sergt W Boylette	44	4	...	48	" 5
Corpl C Stephens	36	4	...	48	" 5

MATCH VIII.

Rank & Names.	Scores.		Remarks.	Rs.
Lt T M English	29		Thorpe & Co	35 (Plate)
Vol J Mason	29	Cash		20
Corpl F Waller	29	"		15
Colr Sergt A D Little	28	"		15
Sergt J E Keess	28	"		10
Corpl J A Mc Kinnon	28	"		10
Vol M Mullen	27	"		5
Colr Sergt E Thomas	25	"		5
Vol F Murray	25	"		5
Vol C H Butler	25	"		5
Lce Corpl W F Fido	23	"		5
Vol H W Prescott	22	"		5

MATCH IX.

Rank and Names.	Scores.	Prizes.
		Rs.
Lce Corpl A Wingrove	46	20
Vol P Boylette	44	15
Gunner J Jenkins	43	15
Vol W J High	43	10
Vol E A Janz	35	10
Vol H J Thomas	35	10
Vol G Martin	33	5
Vol W A Blunt	30	5
Vol D W Holden	26	5
Vol V H Roberts	26	5

MATCH XI—INSTRUCTORS.

Lce Corpl W Wilson	62	20
Sergt Major J H Downing	56	15
Lce Corpl G Hardiman	50	10
Lc Corpl J Goddard	47	10
Sergt Instr J Dollin	46	5
Lc Corpl W Evans	42	5
Lc Corpl H Cullis	38	5

ASSOCIATION MEDALS.

Corpl J A McKinnon ....556 points, the Gold Medal
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins...564 " Silver "
Sergt H Black.....563 " Bronze "

N R A Medal.

Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins...235 points.

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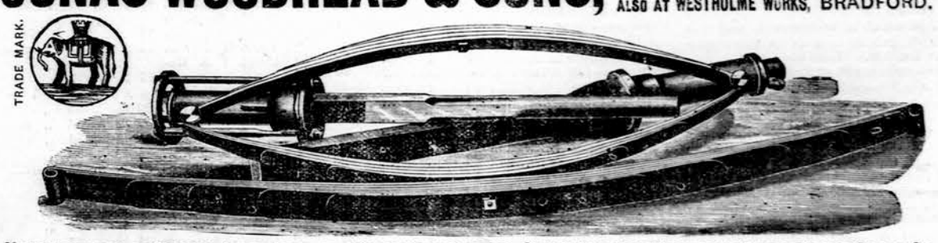

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